

NEWS SUMMARY

Crewmen vote on ferry strike

More than 1,200 members of the National Union of Seamen employed by Sealink are to be balloted today on strike action in protest against the company's decision to cut nearly 500 jobs in the wake of a merger between it and Channel Island Ferries...

Child gets £425,000

Lauren Elliott, who was left paralysed in all her limbs by a hospital blunder, won £425,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

British Threat to 800 jobs in space

Britain could provide instruments for future Soviet spacecraft, Mr Roy Gibson, head of the British National Space Centre, said yesterday on his return from talks in Moscow.

Gay book ban attack

Attempts by ministers to ban from libraries the homosexual book, *Jenny Lives with Eric and Martin*, were criticized yesterday by Mr George Cunningham, Library Association chief executive.

Files case date set

An application by the Manchester businessman Mr Kevin Taylor (right) for the release of confidential police files is to be heard by the High Court on October 15.



Son 'chooses to die'

Justin Stanton chose to die rather than leave his disabled mother, Mrs Zen Stanton, aged 43, when fire swept through their council house in Ellough Road, Beckes, Suffolk, early yesterday morning.

£250m project to upgrade Fylingdales

Work is expected to begin next year on a £250 million programme to upgrade the missile early warning station at Fylingdales in North Yorkshire.

— but will enable the station to track a greater number of objects, more quickly and with 360 degree coverage.

Fraud trial juries stay in radical overhaul

The Government announced yesterday it is to retain trial by jury for complex fraud cases and to shelve for the time being the key proposal of the Roskill committee for a new frauds trial tribunal.

But it is to proceed with most other major proposals of the committee as part of a £10 million package of measures, including abolition of the defence's right to challenge jurors and a radical overhaul of the rules of evidence and procedure.

The revised rules will allow for live video links so that evidence can be taken directly from a witness abroad and be seen by cross-examination.

A new Serious Fraud Office with wide investigative and prosecution powers, to be staffed by all government departments now involved with tackling fraud, including the revenue departments, is to be created.

The office, to initiate and carry out big fraud investigations alongside the police, will tackle about 50 to 100 of the most serious fraud cases a year. At present such cases are handled by the Fraud Investigation Group, which will deal with the less serious cases.

The decision to keep the right of trial by jury has been fore-shadowed. But the Government also announced yesterday its rejection of another controversial Roskill proposal, the obligatory disclosure by defence lawyers of their case before trial.

Mr David Mellor, Minister of State at the Home Office, rejected the view that the Government had been influenced by political considerations during the run-up to a general election.

"No-one would want to remove jury trial from a major criminal offence lightly", he said.

The Government had decided therefore to concentrate in the first instance on reforming trial procedures and ensuring that "jury trial is a viable proposition so intelligent people have a chance of reaching the right verdict".

The real difficulty with fraud, he said, was not that too many people were acquitted; but that not enough cases were coming to trial.



MP's £50,000 bail quashed

From David Sapsted, in Ballybay, Eire

Mr Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, was yesterday released from custody in the Irish Republic after a High Court judge in Dublin quashed a £50,000 bail demand imposed earlier in the day by a local justice.

The surety had been set by Mr Peter Connellan when the East Belfast MP, appeared in Ballybay District Court, Co Monaghan, to face seven additional charges arising out of the "invasion" of the republic by "loyalists" in early August.

Although the State Prosecutor said he was happy for the MP to be released on the £10,000 bail set for the four original charges arising from the incident, Mr Connellan decided the new charges should carry an additional £1,000 personal bail plus £50,000 in local sureties.

Among the new charges, were two of assault, which carry maximum jail sentences of two years.

Mr Robinson, sitting alongside DUP leader, the Rev Ian Paisley, was shaken by the bail demand.

Mr Paisley, labelling the hearing "totally outrageous", and a travesty of justice, said the sureties could not possibly be obtained from anyone in the Republic — as stipulated by the justice — as it would be "condemning the signatories to an early grave by an IRA bullet".

It then looked as though Mr Robinson would have to spend five days in Moonjoon Prison in Dublin while he awaited his next court appearance in Castleblaney on Tuesday.

However, while he was held under armed guard at the small courtroom in Ballybay, his legal representatives appealed against the bail demand in the High Court in Dublin.

A new hearing was set for October 30 in Ballybay. After being freed, the MP commented: "We have reached the state of farce. We now have 11 charges concocted because they decided to throw the book at someone prepared to defy the Anglo-Irish agreement."

Mr Robinson now faces six charges of malicious damage, two of causing actual bodily harm, one of unlawful assembly, and two more serious assault offences involving Irish police officers.

The charges came after a cross-border incursion by about 150 "loyalists". It was intended to highlight ineffectual border security.

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In spite of claims by moderates, it is understood the report by the Electoral Reform Society makes no mention of ballot rigging. Officers of the society visited more than 200 branches investigating individual complaints and did not target officers where Militant is powerful.

Officials of the society, who spent almost two months on their inquiry, are angry that details of their report have been leaked. They had released only two copies, one to Mrs Marion Chambers, the union's right wing president and the other to Mr David Bourne, the CPSA's independent returning officer, who will decide first whether the ballot should be rerun.

Yesterday, Mr Ellis said that as the "cheated candidate" he welcomed the report and forecast that he would win a "properly conducted election".

But Mr Macreadie, who has claimed that the right wing of the union had put pressure on the society to recommend a new election maintained that as far as he was concerned he was still the general secretary.

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World Chess Kasparov puts paid to Karpov attack

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Leningrad

The adjourned twenty-first game of the world chess championship was drawn yesterday after a further four moves following a surprising counterattack by Garry Kasparov, which neutralized Anatoly Karpov's winning chances.

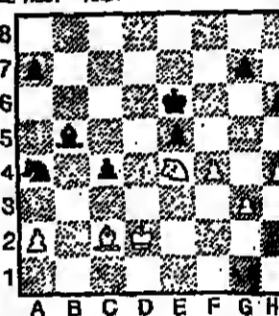
On Wednesday the general belief was that Kasparov could hold a draw. Nevertheless, the scattered nature of black's pawns seemed to indicate that Karpov would be able to probe for many hours in an attempt to win.

Kasparov spent 12 minutes on his sealed move 41...Bb5+, an excellent and active idea which inaugurated a surprising counterattack cutting through the Gordian knot of white's incipient pressure.

The score is now level on 10½ points.

The two players have now played 93 games against each other at world title level, each scoring 12 wins and 69 draws.

Table with 4 columns: Moves (Karpov/White), 23 (Black), 24 (Black), 25 (White), 26 (Black), 27 (Black), 28 (White), 29 (Black), 30 (White), 31 (Black), 32 (White), 33 (Black), 34 (White), 35 (Black), 36 (White), 37 (Black), 38 (White), 39 (Black), 40 (White), 41 (Black), 42 (White), 43 (Black), 44 (White), 45 (Black), 46 (White), 47 (Black), 48 (White), 49 (Black), 50 (White), 51 (Black), 52 (White), 53 (Black), 54 (White), 55 (Black), 56 (White), 57 (Black), 58 (White), 59 (Black), 60 (White), 61 (Black), 62 (White), 63 (Black), 64 (White), 65 (Black), 66 (White), 67 (Black), 68 (White), 69 (Black), 70 (White), 71 (Black), 72 (White), 73 (Black), 74 (White), 75 (Black), 76 (White), 77 (Black), 78 (White), 79 (Black), 80 (White), 81 (Black), 82 (White), 83 (Black), 84 (White), 85 (Black), 86 (White), 87 (Black), 88 (White), 89 (Black), 90 (White), 91 (Black), 92 (White), 93 (Black), 94 (White), 95 (Black), 96 (White), 97 (Black), 98 (White), 99 (Black), 100 (White).



Magazine to be given away

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Two million copies of Sportsweek are to be given away this weekend and a million more each week in an attempt to increase the circulation of the month-old magazine.

Readers of The People's Sunday newspaper which is also owned by Mr Robert Maxwell, will receive a 32-page sample copy of Sportsweek included with their own paper.

The giveaway comes amidst criticism of Sportsweek from some advertising executives, who complain that sales are far below target and that the editorial content is weak.

But speculation that Sportsweek will be converted into a Sunday supplement and routinely given away to readers of The People's and the Sunday Mirror was firmly denied by Mirror Group Newspapers.

The company has refused to disclose circulation figures. Advertising agencies, who are evaluating the magazine on the basis of its content, are not yet convinced that Mr Maxwell has a winner.

"The product is exciting visually but the content is not sufficiently newsworthy to create the demand they need every week to make them a proper business," Mr Richard Hawke, a deputy media director of McCann-Erickson, said.

A High Court judge yesterday ordered two print union officials to appear before him and apologize for a "flagrant" contempt of court.

Mr Maxwell, Mirror Group chairman, had asked Mr Justice Mans-Jones to discontinue a sequestration action brought against the two men and their union, the National Graphical Association, after a dispute was settled by negotiation.

But the judge said he was "a little unhappy" about allowing the contempt proceedings to be dropped so easily.

Mr Maxwell obtained an injunction against two Mirror Group graphic chapel leaders to stop them inducing breaches of contract by organizing chapel meetings in working hours.

Contempt of court proceedings were brought after a meeting was held last month without warning, in defiance of the order.

Five were 'c... Son 'slau... family to... £463,000... Need... Midy... sche... New BBC serie...

New riot squad 'ready next year'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A new police riot squad, which will spring into action at 15 minutes notice, will start patrolling the streets of London within the next few months.

Recruiting is underway and 800 officers will have been selected by the beginning of next year, say Scotland Yard sources.

There will be eight units — one for each of the police areas. The officers and their commanders will stay together in the groups for four years.

The formation of the units, announced earlier this year, is likely to create controversy and criticism in the aftermath of the chequered career of the Special Patrol Group. Tours of duty in the SPG, whose membership will form the core of the new groups, were reduced to two years because of the dangers of insularity.

The Yard argues that because of the cost of training the new groups the tours of duty will have to be quite long. The Yard believes the training itself will prevent problems, because the officers will be taught considerable discipline and a high level of professionalism.

Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, decided to form the new units after the riots last autumn in Brixton and Tottenham. He believes the riots showed the need for a highly trained riot squad.

An increasing number of London policemen are quitting the Metropolitan Police and moving to provincial forces, according to figures issued by Scotland Yard yesterday.

By the end of last month the Yard had lost 193 officers this year. During the whole of 1985, 118 officers transferred from the London force. Five years ago the figure was a mere 44 moves.

Officers call for return of hanging

By Tim Jones

A senior police commander yesterday called for the return of capital punishment as colleagues mourned for PC Philip Olds, the London officer crippled in an armed robbery, who died on Tuesday.

After six years of battling to overcome his injuries, PC Olds, aged 34, is thought to have died from an overdose of drugs at his home in Pinner, west London. A post-mortem examination is being carried out today.

Yesterday delegates to the annual conference of the Police Superintendents' Association at Harrogate stood in silent tribute.

Shortly afterwards during a debate on criminal legislation Chief Supt. Bernard King, a London officer, told the conference that the death penalty should be re-introduced not only for murder but also other offences involving firearms and drug trafficking.

It will subsume all investigating and prosecuting powers of the departmental officials, lawyers, accountants and others who are part of it and work alongside the Metropolitan and City police company fraud department.

Its report details widespread irregularities in the election this year in which Mr John Macreadie, a supporter of Militant Tendency, defeated Mr John Ellis, the moderate deputy general secretary, by 121 votes.

Union members have alleged the Militant controlled branches put undue pressure on members to vote for Mr Macreadie, held meetings where they knew Mr Ellis's supporters would be unable to attend and "bung around" ballot boxes in an intimidating way.

At some offices only Mr Macreadie's election literature was available, it was said. Some meetings were organized in such a way that all the votes were in favour of Mr Macreadie. In one Ministry of Defence branch, it is alleged that only eight out of 415 members voted, most in favour of the two defeated moderates.

CPSA will rerun poll won by left

The right-dominated national executive committee of the largest Civil Service union will order a rerun of the election for general secretary when it meets next week.

The Electoral Reform Society, which has been investigating breaches of ballot regulations, has recommended a new poll, Civil and Public Services Association sources said.

It is understood that the society found that in a substantial majority of alleged breaches of regulations took place but that many were only minor. Most serious breaches are put down to human error.

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Councils' staff still increasing

The local government labour force has continued to grow in spite of the spring abolition of seven of the largest councils, including the Greater London Council.

The latest official figures for council employees throughout England show an increase of more than 6,000 jobs in the workforce of almost two million in the 12 months to June.

In March, Mr Kenneth Baker, who was then Secretary of State for the Environment, complained that the manpower figures showed "disturbing signs of rising".

The figures are a measure of the Government's success in curbing local authority spending because two-thirds of current as opposed to capital spending by councils goes towards wages.

By June, the total had risen to 1.9 million, the highest June figure for five years. There was a continuing rise in council social services staff, partly in response to new legislative demands on local government. But the number of police cadets continued to fall, to only 337,000 compared with more than a million three years ago.

The municipal press is full of advertisements for jobs including several senior posts.

Food and farming: Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will explain his plans to cut surpluses and get continuing price restraint during his current presidency of the Council of European Agricultural Ministers.

Employment: Lord Young of Graffham will announce new measures to help the long-term unemployed.

Economic policy: Mr Lawson will say that he expects inflation to remain at the present underlying rate of around 3.25 per cent, the lowest for 20 years. Growth next year is expected to be faster than forecast at the time of the last Budget.

FORCED DISPOSAL HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION of several hundred exceptionally fine and medium quality, handmade PERSIAN CARPETS RUGS AND RUNNERS

Tories unveil strategy to boost party morale Continued from page 1 expected to announce that inquiries for the British Gas privatization are coming in at the rate of 90,000 a day.

Midy... sche... New BBC serie...

Five were 'carefully and calculatedly' murdered, jury told

Son 'slaughtered family to inherit £463,000 estate'

Farmer's son Jeremy Bamber slaughtered five members of his family with a £436,000 inheritance and then...

By Michael Horswell

He told an officer that his father had telephoned him at home and said: "Please come over. Your sister has gone crazy and has got a gun."

Then in a statement he told police that Sheila, a divorcee with a history of mental illness, had been a "paranoid schizophrenic" who had...

He added that his sister was a "nutter" who claimed to be the Virgin Mary and Joan of Arc.

Mrs Bamber had seven gunshot wounds including one between the eyes

Mugford, aged 20, an education student at Goldsmith College, eventually went to the police on September 7.

Mr Arledge said: "It is not an exaggeration to say she was besotted with him. But on September 7 she told police that Jeremy Bamber had confided in her responsibility for the deaths."

The couple met in November 1983 and in the following April Miss Mugford began to spend much of her time at his home, which was owned by his parents.

Mrs Bamber, a strongly religious woman who served as a local church warden, disapproved and called her a "harlot".

Bamber allegedly told his girlfriend how he hated his parents and wanted to get rid of them.

But when Miss Mugford suggested that he "cleared out", Bamber replied that he had too much to lose.

heard his own mother was considering altering her will in favour of the twins.

Mr Arledge said: "From the beginning he was trying, according to Miss Mugford, to commit the perfect murder, a murder that would not be discovered."

After disguising a plan to sedate his parents, shoot them and set fire to the house because the insurance cover was too low, he devised a second plan.

That was to stage the killings himself and make it look as if his sister had committed the crime because she was mad.

He told Miss Mugford he had found a way to get in and out of the house without trace, leaving through a kitchen window which would appear to have been shut from the inside due to the design of the catch.

Mr Arledge: "On the morning before the murders he phoned his girlfriend in Lewisham, south London, and said he had been on the tractor and had been thinking of the murders and decided it would be tonight or never. She told him not to be so stupid."

At 3am, possibly before ringing the police to relay the bogus message from his father, he rang her again and said: "Bye honey, I love you lots."

Miss Mugford was allowed to join Mr Bamber at his home in Head Street, Goldhanger, hours after the murders had been committed. There they embraced in private and, said Mr Arledge, "Miss Mugford's account is that he chuckled and said 'I should have been an actor'."

Later that day when she asked him he pretended that he had hired a friend called Matthew McDonnell for £2,000 to carry out the murders for him.

Mr Arledge added: "As days passed her loyalty became more strained and at one point in a restaurant he said he had no feelings about the killings and agreed there must be something wrong with him."



Former model Sheila Caffell with her twin sons Nicholas, left, and Daniel.



Jeremy Bamber, accused of killing his adoptive parents, Neville and June Bamber.

After the couple continued to argue on different occasions Mr Bamber went to France and was arrested after returning from St Tropez on September 29 and was charged with the murders.

Earlier Mr Arledge said that Mr Bamber was due to inherit £436,000 from his parents if the entire estate went to him in the event of his sister's death.

On the evening before the murders Mr Bamber claimed to police that he had loaded the rifle, which was kept in the gun cupboard near his father's office, in order to shoot rabbits but had not fired a shot. The rifle was unloaded and left by Mr Bamber.

They overtook him on the way and realized that he was not driving fast to the scene.

Police broke into the locked house by forcing a scullery door and found a scene of disarray in the kitchen where the body of Mr Bamber senior lay.

The phone was off the hook, the mantelpiece scuffed, probably by a rifle butt, a lampshade lay broken on the floor and the dead man's watch was found underneath the rug.

Mr Arledge said that it appeared Mr Bamber senior had been injured by the rifle butt.

Eight gunshot wounds were found on him including two to the right side of the head and two close together on the forehead after Mr Bamber had

allegedly wounded, beaten and then finished him off.

Upstairs Daniel lay in bed with five gunshot wounds in the head and Nicholas with three.

In another bedroom Mrs Bamber had seven gunshot wounds including one between the eyes and one to the right hand side of the head after apparently staggering around the room before being finished off.

Sheila was lying dead on the far side of the room with two gunshot wounds to the neck, one of which injured her jugular.

Forensic scientists discovered later that she had a tranquillizing drug in her liver and traces of cannabis which may have been taken some days before.

The trial continues today.

European 'court' for air fares disputes proposed

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

A proposal for a European tribunal to arbitrate in disputes between airlines over air fares will be put to the 12 EEC transport ministers meeting in London today.

Under the scheme any airline, or country, which feels aggrieved about the fares being charged by its competitors would be able to appeal to the tribunal, whose decision would be binding.

The need for the tribunal, which would be made up of one official from each country in dispute, plus a neutral party, comes after an agreement which is almost certain to be reached on liberalizing European air fares.

The fares, called discount and deep discount, would be subject to three types of restrictions, drawn from three separate lists, controlling the type of passengers eligible for cheaper fares, such as students and pensioners, the length of stay and the time of day the flight is taken.

any one category from up to a dozen in each list.

While the problem of a more liberal fare structure within Europe is thought to be close to a successful agreement, the transport ministers' meeting will not have the power to formally put it into effect.

They are believed to be ready to make a final approval next month, although there are still disagreements over the question of the number of seats on any route which individual countries can offer for sale.

Many existing bilateral agreements provide a 50 per cent share for each country. The European Commission has proposed that this should be amended to allow one country up to 75 per cent of all seats available.

Some member countries want the difference to be no more than 45 to 55 per cent.

Whatever the result, the meeting is the most positive step so far in freeing Europe from the strict regime of controls imposed on aviation within the community.

Riot youth sentenced to 7 years

The first person to be convicted of involvement in last year's Tottenham riots was sentenced to seven years, youth custody at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Simon MacMinn, aged 19, a mechanic of Liston Road, Tottenham, north London, who was married last week, was convicted of affray and burglary at a supermarket on the Broadwater Farm estate.

The jury rejected his plea that confessions made to the police were fabricated.

Judge Demison, QC, said: "You took part in the worst outbreak of violent public disorder that this country has seen for many, many years."

A total of 61 people are still to be tried on charges arising from the riot, including six people accused of the murder of Police Constable Keith Blakelock.

The trial continues today.

School 'is unfair' over fees

A Spanish banker has taken a London private school to court for alleged discrimination against immigrants over the payment of school fees.

Senior Jose Carballo, general manager of the London branch of the Bilbao Bank, claimed the £500-a-term Thomas' Day Schools in London was in breach of the Race Relations Act, 1976, for insisting he should pay two terms' fees in advance instead of the single payment from British residents.

Westminster County Court heard yesterday Senior Carballo sent his daughters to the school and was outraged when asked to pay the extra fees.

The school claims its fees policy is based on residency and not nationality to avoid problems when people take away their children at short notice. The hearing continues.

More train services for Dales

Services to reopened stations on the Settle to Carlisle line, which runs through the Yorkshire Dales National Park and has been under threat of closure, are to be almost doubled.

British Rail said yesterday that five trains a day will travel in each direction from next May if a consortium of local authorities provides subsidies.

Jewellery fine

Abdel Abu-Azzeh, a Jordanian millionaire who admitted stealing expensive jewellery worth £116.85 from Marks & Spencer in Oxford Street, London, was yesterday fined £800 by Marlborough Street magistrates.

Skipper fired

The skipper whose ship sliced the end of Southend pier, causing £2 million damage, has been dismissed. JM Knight of Rochester, Kent, said they could no longer employ Mr Frank Boyd, who had admitted falling asleep before the crash.

Murder trial

Mrs Heather Arnold, aged 49, a teacher of Orchard Way, Westbury, Wiltshire, was yesterday committed for trial accused of killing a colleague, Mrs Jeanne Sutcliffe, aged 39, and her baby daughter Heidi, at their home in The Butts, Westbury, last April.

Officer bailed

Bryn Masterman, a prison officer aged 47 from Lincoln who is accused of murdering his first wife 21 years ago, was committed for trial on £10,000 bail by Nottingham magistrates.

Need for breast cancer expertise

By Jill Sherman

A nationwide programme for screening women for breast cancer must be backed up by professional expertise in diagnosing and treating it, a specialist said in London yesterday.

Professor Pat Forrest, regius professor of clinical surgery at Edinburgh University, emphasized that many more surgeons, radiologists and pathologists would need to be trained in the management of the disease before a successful programme could be launched.

Professor Forrest is chairing a government working party studying the implications of setting up such a programme.

"To introduce a second-rate programme must be studiously avoided. Only 25 of the 1,000 surgeons in Britain are dedicated to the management of breast cancer. Only a handful of pathologists provide a cytology service and only 35 radiologists belong to a mammography association," he said.

Professor Forrest said there were only eight centres throughout the country with skills in mammographic screening, and more than 100 district health authorities and boards had no mammographic facilities.

He pointed to evidence from two studies in New York and Sweden that the early detection of breast cancer by mammography had resulted in a significant reduction in deaths.

Breast cancer cases reported to diagnostic clinics in Britain were still large and advanced. By contrast 90 per cent of the tumours reported in Sweden were under 2cm in size, Professor Forrest said.

In most parts of Britain patients were still being treated by mastectomy without counselling and were not aware of treatment options, he said.

Midwives reject scheme for training

By a Staff Reporter

The Royal College of Midwives has clashed head-on with the nursing profession by refusing to accept proposals to introduce a standard training programme for all nurses and midwives.

The proposals are contained in a report called Project 2000, issued for consultation earlier this year by the midwives' United Kingdom Central Council. It suggests a three-year training period starting with a Common Foundation Programme (CFP) for two years, followed by specialization in the third.

Miss Ruth Ashton, general secretary of the RCM, said: "The college is unable to give its unreserved support for the proposals contained in Project 2000. We do not believe that midwifery training based on the two-year CFP is the proper way to prepare midwives for their role."

Miss Ashton said it was essential to retain the present 18-month course for registered nurses in general care, adding that the college anticipated that would continue to be the main entry route to midwifery in the future.

New BBC series looks at sex

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Sex problems, the expert observed, are like burnt potatoes and soggy cabbage - they all derive from a lack of knowledge and skill.

The analogy is drawn by Mr Paul Brown, a therapist, in the first of eight programmes to be shown on BBC2 which examine why sex is not always naturally perfect, although it may be perfectly natural.

The series, beginning next Wednesday, discusses intimate problems arising from impotence, homosexual relationships and sexually-transmitted diseases with the aid of doctors, psychologists and their clients.

Mr Brown's advice to a middle-aged couple suffering from the husband's impotence is to spend more time relaxing together, and to devote several "sessions" to caressing and arousing one another without attempting intercourse.

The therapy is illustrated by scenes of the couple, played by actors, employing the recommended techniques. Some helpful suggestions can have unforeseen results, however. A West Midlands housewife, whose husband had been advised to massage her with baby oil, was somewhat alarmed to discover "bubbles all over my belly". He had used Fairy Liquid.

On a more sombre note, a homosexual who has founded a self-help group for people affected by Aids, talks of fears of rejection, pain and death, and gives a warning that the virus could strike anybody.

Mr Frank Ash, a co-producer, said actors had been used in several of the programmes because it was felt that people prepared to discuss their sexual problems on television might be extrovert, and not representative.

Mr Mike Weatherley, the producer, said it was inevitable that some viewers would find the series offensive. "You can't tackle a subject like sex without running the risk of controversy."

LOOK FORWARD TO THE YEAR 2000

Advertisement for Sun Alliance Moneymaker 2000 insurance policy, featuring a calendar and a clock radio. Text describes the benefits of the policy, including a £20,000 cash bonus and a £500,000 life cover.

Start saving now and you could have more than £20,000 in your pocket

Table showing maturity values for Sun Alliance Moneymaker 2000 policy. Columns include Present Age, Guaranteed Sum Assured, Annual Bonus, Capital Bonus at 100%, Total Projected Maturity Value, and Immediate Life Cover. Rows are categorized by age groups (18-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-75) and investment amounts (£20 and £50).

Form for completing the coupon and sending it to Sun Alliance. Includes fields for name, address, age, date of birth, and checkboxes for various options like 'I am a non-smoker' and 'I am a regular saver'.

Big majority in favour of non-nuclear arms policy

The Labour Party's determination to pursue its non-nuclear defence policy within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as set out by Mr Neil Kinnock in his speech on Tuesday, was well and truly confirmed in Blackpool yesterday.

In a card vote, delegates, mainly from the unions, rejected by 5,411,000 votes to 1,033,000 a composite motion, moved by Bristol West constituency, advocating withdrawal from Nato as a step towards a European nuclear free zone.

● If we are serious about unilateralism the military bases must be removed ●

sought withdrawal of all United States military bases, whether nuclear, conventional or communications, from British soil and waters. This was also the main demand of another composite motion, moved by Cardiff Central and rejected by 5,209,000 votes to 1,159,000.

There was a similar five to one majority, but this time in favour, of an Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' motion reaffirming the policy of support for Nato and the UN peacekeeping role. It called on the next Labour Government to negotiate treaty terms to govern the maintenance of US military bases in the UK. The voting was 5,417,000 votes for and 1,023,000 against.

Also carried, this time by 5,268,000 votes to 1,087,000, was a Richmond (North Yorkshire) composite motion dealing mainly with disarmament matters. It called for an immediate end to British nuclear tests, arms exports and British participation in the strategic defence initiative.

Finally, an emergency motion protesting about pending redundancies in the royal dockyards and calling for their return to public ownership was agreed to.

Mr Jos Owen Jones, parliamentary candidate for Cardiff Central, calling for the removal of all US military bases from British soil, said the existence of foreign bases on American soil would be an affront to US national pride.

Congressmen would not stand idly by while Washington civil servants handed over territory and allowed a foreign nation the right to start a war from its territory without guaranteeing as much as a "by your leave".

Mr Bill Millar, Glasgow, Cathcart, who seconded, said they had a duty to re-examine, not renegotiate, their position in relation to US bases. If they were serious about their unilateralism the military bases must be removed.

Miss Anne Lemon, Bristol West, moving the resolution calling for Britain's withdrawal from Nato, said the function of that organization was to link British and European foreign policies with that of the US.

Mr John Mason, Blaenau Gwent, seconding, said the security of the British people would remain in the balance while this country stayed in Nato. Britain would continue to contribute to the threat of nuclear war.

As the next prime minister Mr Kinnock must tell "Rambo" Reagan and his Star Wars cast to keep out of British politics. By leaving Nato this country could develop policies for the British people which were just and safe.

Mr Bill Jordan, president of the AEU, moved the motion calling for negotiations to govern the maintenance of US military bases in Britain. He said it was as well to remember that the Soviet Union made 88 million Europeans an offer of membership they could not refuse. The Warsaw Pact was born and membership was for life.

As a trade unionist he asked every trade unionist at the conference: "Are you really saying we should offer the people who crush trade unions in Poland and bomb villages in Afghanistan a strike-free deal?"



The Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock leading by a head at Blackpool yesterday while Mrs Glenys Kinnock "shies away" from the prospect of a confrontation with Filist

● Policy is one of the most radical presented to the electorate ●

nuclear weapons. A treaty must be negotiated or, if necessary, forced upon the special relationship with the US. For such a treaty to be effective it must be verifiable.

Mr Steve Hayland, Richmond (Yorkshire), moving the disarmament resolution calling for an immediate end to British nuclear tests, arms exports and British participation in the strategic defence initiative, said that above all they must convince the British people of the validity of the

moral argument against pouring scarce resources down the drain into non-productive weapons of destruction.

Mr Colin Gray, Glasgow, Garscadden, said they must campaign with one voice on a non-nuclear policy. They could not tolerate ill-tempered or ill-conceived remarks at election time which could damage their prospects.

Mr Bill Morris, deputy general secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union, moved an emergency motion attacking privatization of Devonport and Rosyth.

He said that catastrophe faced those yards. The emergency was not an act of God but was entirely woman-made, an act of a Tory Government as devastating as any natural disaster.

Government folly would gravely damage the national interest but the Tories were silent on defence, he said. Only the Labour Party and trade unions cared about the defence of Great Britain, and were the true patriots.

Mr Denzil Davies, MP for Llanelli and Labour spokesman on defence and disarmament, said the party's policy for defence was one of the most radical ever presented to the British electorate: it challenged the orthodoxy of the

● It will help reduce the arms race and movement towards a nuclear free world ●

£12,000 million Trident, the decommissioning of the old clapped out Polaris, sending back the US-owned and controlled cruise missiles and securing the removal of all other nuclear weapons from this country. That was a firm commitment.

The decommissioning would lead to a missile for missile reduction by the Soviet Union, which would help reduce the arms race and the move towards a nuclear

free Europe and nuclear free world.

The party boped the proposed meeting in Iceland would produce not just words but action.

The Conservatives were planning big cuts to make way for Trident, which was a threat to the jobs of thousands of workers in the defence industries as well as to the country's survival.

Labour would use the savings from Trident to maintain the role of conventional defences and would stop the Conservative policy of selling arms to dictators such as Pinochet. All arms would be under strict political control.

The party was united in the essential need to establish a non-nuclear, non-proliferation policy in Europe which would contribute to Europe asserting its own interests, not becoming a new super power which would only make the situation worse, and to work for a new detente and disarmament between East and West.

It must use its international role in Nato and in the UN a positive way to work for a new detente between Nato and the Warsaw Pact leading to the mutual dissolution of those two blocs and the introduction of a new, all European non-nuclear system.

Labour's priority for the unemployed was jobs, but in the interim they would pay the long-term unemployed the higher rate of benefit, an extra £12 a week.

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the TGWU, moving the resolution, said that July's increase in pensions of 40p a week was the smallest in memory. Since 1979 pensioners had been falling behind.

He wanted standing charges for electricity, gas and telephones abolished for pensioners. He wanted a commitment to free transport for old people and a regular tax-free Christmas bonus and an increase in the death grant. In the long term he wanted retirement at 60.

● PLEDGE TO CUT COST OF DRUGS ●

A future Labour government was committed to take one or more drug companies into public ownership to provide generic drugs cheaply for the National Health Service, in a resolution carried by 5,540,000 to 801,000.

The resolution also demanded an end to all cutbacks in NHS financing and the allocation of more resources, ending low pay for health service workers and the sacking of private contractors.

Miss Sarah Stephens, Eccles, proposing, said that the profits of drugs companies were being allowed to increase, while wages and working conditions for health service workers were being attacked by the Government.

Mr David Williams, Confederation of Health Service Employees, agreed to remit a resolution which included a call for the public ownership of all companies manufacturing artificial limbs, wheelchairs and ancillary equipment for the disabled.

Mrs Margaret Beckett, MP for Derby South, asking for that remission on behalf of the national executive committee, said it would pre-empt a working party which would be producing a report on the future of the health service.

● Today's agenda ●

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PENSIONS

Jobless and old to get increases

A series of pledges to increase payments to pensioners, the long-term unemployed and other groups, were given by Mr Michael Meacher, opposition spokesman on health and social security and a member of the national executive committee, when he replied to a debate on the welfare state.

The conference carried by 6,412,000 votes to 3,000, a majority of 6,409,000, a Transport and General Workers' Union motion promising that the manifesto for the next election would contain an immediate commitment to increase state pensions to not less than half of average earnings for a married couple and not less than one third for single person.

The majority ensures the pensions pledge is automatically official party policy on which the next election manifesto is drawn up.

Mr Meacher said that the Tories had cut the pension by £5 a week by breaking the link with earnings. "We will, as an immediate priority, restore that by increasing the single person pension by £5 a week and the married pension by £8 a week. We will restore Labour's State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (Serps), the best deal the pensioner has ever had and which in the next decade will double the real value of the pension."

A second resolution was calling for a reduction in the retirement age for men to 60 was remitted to the NEC for further consideration, after Mr Meacher had pointed out that while this was a longer-term objective, it could not be done immediately at a cost of more than £2,500 million.

In a further card vote which constituted another manifesto item, a motion was carried committing a Labour government to the immediate repeal of this year's Social Security Act which is due to come into force in 1988. The voting was 6,319,000 votes to 173,000, a majority of 6,146,000.

Mr Meacher said that never again would they allow the social security system to be used as a weapon of malice against workers in dispute like the £17 a week deducted from miners to try to force them into submission.

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COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

This has been the first Labour conference for years that has been more concerned to look outward than to look inward.

We have become accustomed to conferences dominated by interclass strife, by battles between left and right, between beleaguered leadership and extremist rebels.

But a party obsessed with its own internal struggles never looks credible as a potential government, and the prevailing mood within the Labour Party at this time is a determination to get back into office.

So this has been a conference with an overriding purpose: to demonstrate to the country that it has at last sorted itself out.

We have been presented with the spectacle of a party under firm leadership, rejecting extremism, largely united on policy and able to contain the differences that do remain with a bit of careful fudging.

Wider interests given priority

Most of the high points of the week have contributed to this impression. The quiet departure of Militant without a final stand seemed to symbolize the recognition by the extreme left that the game was up within the party.

The national executive committee elections indicated a shift in the balance of power, not just of appearances.

Mr Neil Kinnock's speech demonstrated his grip over the party, or rather the recognition of his speech did so. To my mind it was not so much that his speech evoked applause which established his control, as that such rapturous applause for a moderate speech showed that he had established his control already.

The large measure of agreement displayed over policy does not mean that members of the party have suddenly and miraculously ceased to differ.

It is rather that they have for the moment decided to give priority to their wider political interests. So the most serious conflicts have been kept discreetly out of sight.

That is the mark of a party seriously in pursuit of power. But for how long can Labour preserve this discretion? I think probably until after the election.

If that is lost, then I suspect that the shattered expectations will release a new wave of fratricide. If there is a hung Parliament then the party may well be tugged in different directions.

The unity that has now been achieved is essentially on the terms of the soft left. That the hard left has been pushed to the periphery of the conference has been evident.

Its power within the party has certainly not been eliminated with the expulsion of Militant, but fashions do matter within political parties and the hard left is at this moment out of fashion in the Labour Party. But the right has lost influence as well.

LOW PAY

Minimum wage a priority

As one of its highest priorities, the new Labour government would introduce a statutory minimum wage. Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader and shadow Chancellor, told the conference during its debate on low pay.

He said that he did not pretend it could be done quickly or that the party could stipulate the level at which it would be introduced. But it would not be a Trojan horse for a statutory incomes policy.

Calling for a renewed partnership between industry, the unions and the Government, he said that if they stuck to the old pattern and old conventions all they would achieve was the same level of poverty at a higher level of inflation.

He gave a warning that to make promises about what the level of the statutory minimum wage would be in the first year of a Labour government would be offering promises that nobody believed.

Mr Garfield Davies, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, successfully moving the composite motion calling on a Labour government to legislate for a national minimum wage, said that low pay existed because the Labour Party had not done enough about it and the Tories had done much worse by deliberate intention.

Miss Anne Davis, National Union of Labour and Socialist Clubs, said that women had suffered far worse than men under the Government. Of the eight million low paid, six million were women.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Surcharges pledge to rate rebels

A Labour government would lift the surcharges and disqualifications imposed on local councillors. Mr David Blunkett, for the NEC, said when he replied to the debate on local government.

They would do more for them, he said, than they had when they let down the Clay Cross councillors years ago.

"We shall ensure that the Lambeth councillors are not forgotten. I hope that everyone will help raise money to pay for the surcharge to stop them being bankrupted. Help them and the Liverpool councillors who go to the House of Lords in January."

Conference remitted to the NEC a resolution recognizing that the Greater London Council and metropolitan councils need not be recreated in their old form. Miss Christine Blake, Chingford, seconding, said it was ridiculous that a city the size of London had no directly-elected authority to deal with planning policy.

The Metropolitan Police was the only force which was not accountable to a local committee.

The other motion before conference was carried. Moved by Miss Joyce Winsett, president of Nupe.

It called on the next Labour government to return all privatized services to direct labour, deny the Audit Commission the ability to remove elected councillors and abolish the concept of personal liability, remove repressive central government control over councils' capital spending and reform local government finance.

SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

'No compensation' call is rejected

The proposal that public assets be nationalized by the Conservative Government should be renationalized without compensation was rejected without a card vote.

A national executive committee policy document on social ownership setting priorities for bringing public utilities, key industries and finance into public ownership was carried on a show of hands, after Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the party, for the NEC, said that the document replaced a one-line slogan with a detailed programme, which an incoming Labour government would put into effect.

Mr John Smith, MP, chief spokesman on trade and industry, said that the NEC proposals were both radical and practical because they proposed to bring back into public ownership the largest industries with privatization of British Telecom and British Gas and practical because it could and would be done by the next Labour government.

They had to tackle priorities and were selecting the public utilities because they needed social ownership of telecommunications when 20 per cent still had no access to a

telephone and they wanted to stop the folly of British Telecom buying equipment from non-British suppliers.

They proposed a new state holding company which could take public ownership into new areas and industries which were being neglected. They proposed support for local enterprise and for the first time gave a detailed plan for wholehearted support for workers' co-operatives.

Mr Hattersley said that the policy statement was based on three related principles and the NEC wanted no doubt about it to exist among delegates or outside.

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'A genuine shift of wealth'

Key decisions about people's jobs, lives and communities were made not in Parliament but in the boardrooms of multi-national corporations. Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, said when he introduced the Labour Party document on social ownership.

The party intended to bring about not merely a change in the boundaries of ownership but a genuine shift in the balance of wealth and power.

The document, which was carried overwhelmingly at the conclusion of the debate on nationalization, sets out proposals for ensuring that British Telecom, gas and water are fully socially owned.

Mr Blunkett said that Mrs Thatcher was dedicated to a mission to remove the values of co-operation and mutuality, the collective community approach which had built up the industries, services and the kind of caring society Labour was attempting to defend.

The Prime Minister's attitude was best summed up by words spoken a few years ago: "Capitalism gives to each and every one of us the opportunity if we only seize it with both hands."

This was a betting shop economy with Nigel Lawson as the bookies' runner. It was a society where people were encouraged simply to make on the Stock Exchange.

"We have political advertisements on television which encourage us to believe that by giving away what already belongs to us we widen and share our wealth and our ownership. It is a mockery."

Should the Conservatives ever have the opportunity to re-introduce their proposals to take one of the most central natural assets, the production and distribution of the water supply, back into private ownership, in his view Labour should take it back without compensation.

But the party was not committed to that, or to refusing to give compensation. For a very good reason: the pension fund and small shareholders and the need to win over people to Labour's view rather than punish them.

Higher risk of bladder cancer at Sellafield shown in deaths study

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Exposure to low doses of radiation increases the risk of bladder cancer. The discovery, which adds to the list of malignant diseases known to be induced by radiation, comes from the most detailed study of health in the nuclear industry in Britain.

The investigation covered 14,327 people who had worked at the Sellafield plant, Cumbria, of British Nuclear Fuels.

The findings also confirm a condition known as the "healthy worker effect".

While there was a small increase in deaths from cancers known to be induced by radiation, the deaths from all other types of tumours were lower than for the general population.

On average, the workers at Sellafield had a death rate that was 2 per cent less than the general population and 9 per cent less than for Cumbria.

The death rate from cancers, in particular, was 5 per cent less for the general population and 3 per cent less than for Cumbria.

The results of the study, by Dr Peter Smith and Dr Alison Douglas, of the Lodon School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, are to be published today in the *British Medical Journal*.

The research was commissioned by British Nuclear Fuels, after criticism of inadequate information by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution about the risks of cancer from exposure to low levels of radiation.

The doctors studied everyone who had been employed at Sellafield, formerly Windscale, at any time between the opening of the site in 1947 and the end of 1975.

The status of each one was traced up to the end of 1984. It

was found that 2,277 had died, 572 from cancer. Among them were a small number showing the excess of death, compared with the general population, from myeloma, prostate cancer, leukaemia and pancreas cancer.

The excess of deaths for those conditions was consistent with calculations, using formulae of International Commission for Radiological Protection, on the link between exposure to radiation and cancer.

British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday that the conclusions between multiple myeloma, and possibly leukaemia and bladder cancer and radiation accumulated more than 15 years previously, will form an area for further research.

The company noted that those associations had not been found in other independent studies of occupational radiation exposure.



The actor George Cole with Alexandra Thomas, who suffers from aplastic anaemia, at the bone marrow appeal launch in London yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

£2.5m campaign for bone marrow donors

Two fathers seeking suitable bone marrow donors for their children yesterday launched a £2.5 million project to register 100,000 potential donors within six weeks.

Mr Jobo Humphries and Mr Malcolm Thomas, both of South Wales, hope to more than double the number of volunteers ready to donate bone marrow to sufferers of leukaemia and other related diseases. They need £500,000 to complete the project.

Mr Humphries' son, Mark, aged 25, who has myeloid leukaemia, is at University College Hospital, London, where the disease is being held in remission after chemotherapy.

Mr Thomas's daughter, Alexandra, aged nine, is suffering from aplastic anaemia, a disease which destroys the bone marrow. Her only cure is a successful transplant.

Both fathers decided a mass appeal for more registered donors was the best hope for their children. They enlisted the aid of George Cole and Pauline Collins, the actors, who attended the launch at the Waldorf Hotel, Looe, yesterday.

There are more than 2,000 new leukaemia cases in Britain each year. The Anthony Nolan Laboratories, at St Mary Abbots Hospital, London, has a list of more than 70,000 donors, but only 40 per cent can be found.

Telecom entering satellite TV race

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

British Telecom is preparing to offer satellite-to-home television services in competition with the direct broadcasting by satellite plan of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, a spokesman said yesterday.

It has ordered eight transmitting channels on a new European satellite system that is capable of beaming television programmes directly to small receiving aerials suitable for home installation.

The channels are likely to be offered to the programmers who are transmitting satellite signals already to British and European cable networks, and may be used by Starstream, the programme service for young people in which BT has a minority interest.

"If DBS does go ahead we'll have the capacity to go in there offering services," a British Telecom spokesman said.

"The technology is outstripping the ability of the regulators to control it," according to Mr Bruce Fireman, managing director of Fireman Rose, a firm specializing in financing communications ventures.

Señor Andrea Caruso, director general of the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization, a consortium owned by Europe's telecommunications administrations, said that the British order was for transmitters on the first of a new series of advanced-technology general purpose satellites called Entelsat II, to be launched in 1989.

Report on church racism 'will lead to a witch-hunt'

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A recommendation that the Church of England should "take to the streets" to protest about racism is made in a report by activists.

The report has brought complaints from Conservative MPs - one of whom said the authors must be "off their heads".

The report proposes "more dramatic, symbolic actions of protest and defiance", instead of such conventional means as resolutions in the General Synod and letters to *The Times*.

It also says that the Church should compile a register of people who support the struggle against racism, to assist lobbying, and a list of those who are not sympathetic, who would be "regularly challenged".

This last proposal was attacked as a "McCarthyite witch-hunt" by Mr Peter Bruinvels, MP for Leicester East, who is a member of the General Synod.

Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP for Stamford and Spalding, accused the report's authors of advocating taking to the street to cause turmoil.

The report's proposals came from a meeting of churchmen and black activists in Birmingham in the spring, and from one of four "workshops" which contributed to the meeting.

A church spokesman pointed out that the proposals carried no more authority than that, and had not been endorsed by any official board or commission.

The report will not be submitted to the General Synod, but will be circulated as its stands to all the dioceses.

"as a basis for work for racial justice".

Other recommendations include:

- No decisions affecting the whole church should be made by all-white groups.
- The Church should "lose its respectable image and espouse 'respectable causes'".
- Organized support by church groups for victims of racial violence, including "forms of defence".
- The Church should support police accountability to elected authorities.
- Church financial institutions should take part in an investment boycott of South Africa.
- Every parish and diocese should draw up and publish an "anti-racist declaration".
- There should be a "Black Anglican Training Unit" and an "Association of Black Anglicans".

The Rev Kenneth Leech, the Church of England's race relations field officer, said in the report that the Church has so far seen racism as a blot on the landscape and a deviation from the British way of life, believing that "what was wanted to remove them was a good dose of goodwill and purity of heart".

If, instead, racism was by its nature "institutional, structural, dynamic, built into our social, political and economic and cultural life at a deep level," then upposing it was a more profound and radical task.

The report will be launched officially at a press conference on Monday.

Archbishops and Bishops (Church House Bookshop, Great Smith Street, London SW1; £2.25).

Lobby groups 'too quick to moan'

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Pressure groups and self-appointed experts should produce evidence to back their arguments before complaining to the Advertising Standards Authority, its chairman, Lord McGregor of Durriss, said yesterday.

"Their advice washes across my desk in the form of often peremptorily phrased suggestions that the authority should regulate and reduce the advertising of such foodstuffs as sugar and dairy products in the interests of health", Lord McGregor said in his annual report.

Objections were also raised about promoting alcohol and furs, with the assertion that severe restrictions or banning of such advertisements would be to the interests of the population.

"It is no part of the authority's duty to establish a censorship on behalf of groups or organizations which believe that they know how to make all of us better", he said.

Health campaigners were among those assailing the right to alter the habits of the

Success in hunt for Libyans

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Eleven Libyans have been traced after a search by the Home Office, police and security services, amid renewed concern about Colonel Gaddafi's terrorist connections.

Inquiries are continuing in 12 remaining cases, the Home Office said yesterday.

An investigation to locate 54 Libyans who had overstayed their visas began in the wake of the American raid on Libya and fears of possible reprisals.

Of the 54, 24 have left Britain, four have been deported, three have been given further leave to remain and applications to stay are under consideration.

A Home Office spokesman said yesterday: "It should not be assumed that in the 12 cases where inquiries are continuing that the individuals concerned have gone to ground, are seeking to evade immigration control, or are a threat to security. Such inquiries inevitably take time."

Roman silver coins fetch £77,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Part of a hoard of late fourth century Roman silver coins that was dug up at Holway, near Taunton, in 1821 came up for sale at Lawroce's of Crewkerne yesterday and secured £77,000 for the descendants of the landowner.

The coins were discovered while a field was being ploughed and there are thought to have been about 500 coins in the original hoard, many of which are in the Somerset County Museum.

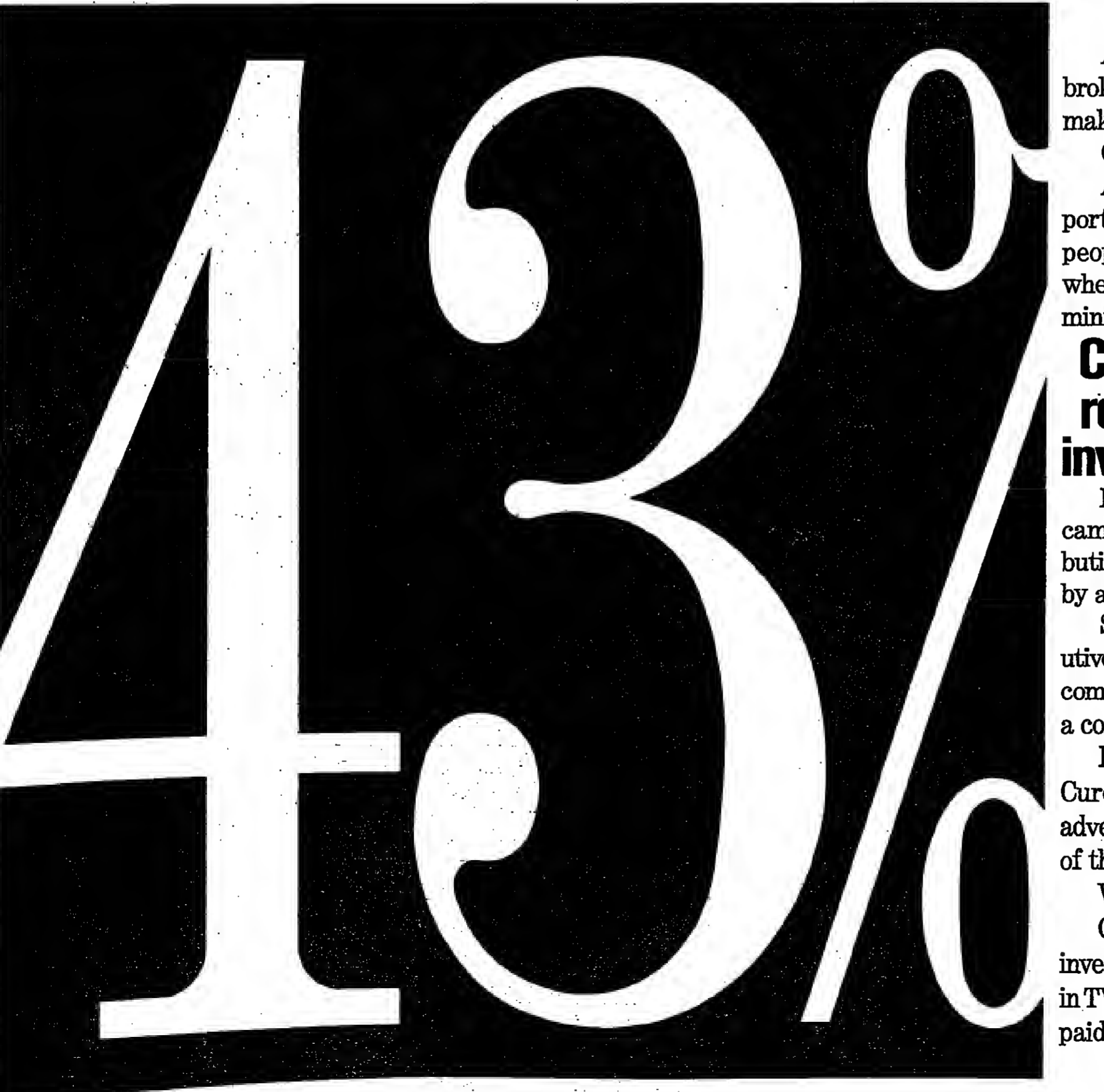
The family had retained 111 coins which were sent for sale yesterday.

The top price was £7,040 (estimate £4,500-£6,000) for a miliarensis of Eugenius, an emperor who only lasted two years from 392 to 394 AD. The cheapest lot contained two siliquae of Julian II (360-363 AD) at £66. Every coin from the hoard found a buyer.

The coin market has been depressed recently and Sothby's were delighted to find a resurgence of bidding at their first sale of the season, which made £371,410.

Brighton Museum was among the bidders in the banknote section, spending £165 (estimate £100-£150) to acquire a £1 note and £10 note of the type issued by two private Brighton banks in the nineteenth century.

The design of the £1 note incorporates a fictitious vignette of Brighton Pavilion.



Ahead of the Big Bang, stock-brokers Capel-Cure Myers* have been making a few noises themselves.

On TVS. A commercial for their Masterportfolio Service has already made people sit up, listen and act. Even when Masterportfolio requires a minimum investment of £50,000.

Capel-Cure Myers' return on a 6 week investment with TVS.

In fact, during the six week campaign, the TVS region's contribution to successful leads increased by a rewarding 43%.

Small wonder that Chief Executive, David Poole, has hailed his company's partnership with TVS as a complete success.

For our part we helped Capel-Cure Myers along with special advertiser rates and all the benefits of the CPI scheme.

We could do the same for you.

Call John Fox on 01-828 9898 and invest some of your own advertising in TVS. You'll be repaid with interest.



*Part of ANZ Merchant Bank.

Craxi reacts angrily to secret report that he lied over Achille Lauro

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The ghost of Leon Klinghoffer, the crippled American tourist murdered by Arab hijackers a year ago on board the liner Achille Lauro, is back to haunt the Italian Government in the shape of a secret report alleging that Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, lied to Parliament in his account of the case.

Signor Craxi is said to have been "infuriated" by allegations in a draft report on the incident drawn up by Senator Libero Gualtieri, chairman of the parliamentary committee for supervision of the secret services.

He states in his report that the Prime Minister was aware that there had been a murder on board the hijacked Italian cruise ship more than 24 hours before he admitted knowing about it. And so the negotiations with the terrorists were conducted in the full but undisclosed knowledge that they had committed a serious crime.

As a result of the negotiations the terrorists were allowed to go free after

surrendering and handing back the cruise ship and the passengers.

The Gualtieri report has already been the subject of two protests by Signor Craxi. The first came last week, when the text of the highly damaging draft somehow reached the weekly *L'Espresso*.

Signor Craxi protested in letters to the presiding officers of both houses of Parliament, in which he described the draft as "a heap of falsities and distortions".

His second letter of protest was sent on Wednesday night, and contested the committee's right to question the Government's conduct at all.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the committee's function was the supervision of the secret services, but they had only a marginal place in the report "while the object of criticism, grossly unfounded for the most part, is the behaviour of organs of the Government relative to the way an international crisis was handled, to political and diplomatic relations, and to the

interpretation of an extradition treaty. All of which have nothing to do with the secret services and are subjects which by law are outside the committee's competence."

There could hardly be a clearer implicit request for the senator's resignation. The case revives bitter memories. Senator Gualtieri is a Republican and his party is a member of the coalition supporting Signor Craxi. But a year ago his fellow Republicans forced Signor Craxi to tender his resignation over his conduct of the Achille Lauro affair, and particularly his decision to release Abu Abbas, the Arab terrorist believed to have masterminded the affair.

Abu Abbas was with the hijackers on board an Egyptian aircraft which American fighters forced down in Sicily. The Americans asked for Abu Abbas to be held until arrangements could be made for his extradition to the US.

The hijackers remained in Italian custody and were later tried, but the terrorist alleged by the US to be the ringleader was permitted to go.



Members of Israel's Golan Brigade tackling the heat of the Negev Desert yesterday near the end of a 261-mile relay run involving 300 men, from Metulla in the north to Eilat in the south. The annual test is staged to show the esprit de corps and fitness of the elite unit, which consists mainly of national servicemen and is regarded as the equivalent of the Guards.

Deepening divisions in Lebanon's Christian community

Phalangists execute eight militiamen

From Robert Fisk Beirut

The macabre discovery of eight dead Christian militiamen, all apparently shot in the head by a Phalangist "execution squad" after last Saturday's attack into east Beirut by pro-Syrian Christian gunmen, has added further bitterness to an already divided Maronite Christian community in Lebanon.

Their decomposing bodies were found scattered around east Beirut and in the Christian town of Jounieh, tossed into basements and parking lots with the sort of abandon that Beirut's victorious militias have usually demonstrated on such occasions.

Two young men in their 20s, both believed to have belonged to Elie Hobeika's militia, which stormed across the Bei-

rut front-line into Ashrafieh last Saturday, were found lying in a burnt-out car near the Hôpital Dieu, while another two were discovered in the basement of a corn mill near the Corniche en-Nahr.

One man, in his early 30s, had been thrown into a Jounieh parking lot.

If their fate were intended as a warning to all those who oppose the Phalangist leadership of Mr Saïm Geagea, it has apparently failed.

The Maronite Catholic Church had already issued a harsh statement claiming that the "Lebanese Forces" — the umbrella Christian militia in which the Phalange is the dominant partner — was in "a state of disintegration" following the east Beirut battles.

Mr Geagea has since held a somewhat tense meeting with

Patriarch Nasrallah Stair, the spiritual head of the Maronite Church in Lebanon and the rest of the Middle East, after which the Phalangist commander said that the original church statement had been based on "inaccurate information".

But the Church did not withdraw it. The bishops had earlier condemned the murder of Colonel Khalil Kanaan, the Christian commander of the Lebanese Army's Fifth Brigade.

He had been shot dead in his bed, apparently by Mr Geagea's militiamen, after his soldiers had killed two Phalangists at Moote Verdi in the foothills east of Beirut.

The Syrians can only rejoice at such disunity within the Christian community.

They still believe that President Amin Gemayel can be induced to accept further tutelage from Damascus and that the Phalange — whose political leaders have already shown their willingness to cooperate with President Assad of Syria — will eventually see the wisdom of accepting Syrian influence in Lebanon.

Mr Geagea, who has supported Israeli policies in Lebanon, thinks otherwise.

GRENOBLE: A group of 220 French soldiers left yesterday to join a logistical support unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), a military source said (Reuters reports).

They will join another 233-strong group of troops who flew out last week to relieve French soldiers from the 15th Infantry Division.

US plot to topple Gadaffi alleged

From Michael Binyon Washington

American accusations in August that Colonel Gaddafi was again supporting international terrorism were knowingly false, part of a secret disinformation campaign to topple the Libyan leader, according to *The Washington Post*.

Quoting White House discussions and memoranda, the paper said in a front-page story yesterday that the Administration launched a secret campaign of deception in August to convince Colonel Gaddafi that he was about to be attacked by US bombers and ousted in a coup.

The plan was adopted at a White House meeting on August 14, and outlined in a three-page memorandum sent by Admiral John Poindexter, the National Security Adviser, to President Reagan.

"One of the key elements is that it combines real and illusory events — through a disinformation campaign — with the basic goal of making Gaddafi think there is a high degree of internal opposition to him within Libya, that his key, trusted aides are disloyal, that the US is about to move against him militarily."

Quoting further from the memorandum, *The Washington Post* said the plan was "a series of closely coordinated events involving covert, diplomatic, military and public action."

However, US military officers expressed serious reservations about the plan, which they feared would backfire.

The accusations against Libya were false, US intelligence officials had concluded in August that Colonel Gaddafi was "quiescent" on the terrorist front.

Jordan channels West Bank funds

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

As proof of growing co-operation between Israel and Jordan to attempt to undermine the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), an Arab bank is to open a branch on the West Bank for the first time since it was occupied by Israel in 1967.

Significantly, it is the Cairo-Amman Bank, the only one which is backed by the Jor-

danian Central Bank. It can thus be used to channel investment funds to finance the five-year development plan for the West Bank, launched by King Hussein.

The aim of the plan is to improve the quality of life in the territories and so check the emigration of unemployed, dissident Palestinians into Jordan.

As part of this strategy Jordan is easing restrictions on imports of agricultural

produce from the occupied territories.

The United States is channelling millions of dollars worth of aid into the territories through private voluntary organisations.

The King hopes, as does Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, that an improvement in living standards will encourage a more moderate Palestinian leadership to emerge to replace the PLO.

The Gulf conflict

Russia 'not halting arms flow to Iran'

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has criticized the Soviet Union for failing to act more forcefully to stem the supply of arms to Iran, despite a US-Soviet understanding that an Iranian victory in the Gulf War would upset the military balance and change the political landscape there beyond recognition.

His remarks, to a gathering of foreign ministers representing the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council, made it clear that the US was in the vanguard of efforts to halt the flow of arms to Tehran.

It was also seen as a signal that the Reagan Administration's wavering stand of strict neutrality had given way to sympathy for Iraq, which has entered the moderate Arab camp. Observers pointed out that Mr Shultz made no mention of interfering with the arms flow to Iraq.

Iran receives a large proportion of its Soviet-made arms through Syria and Libya, with about one-fifth emanating directly from eastern Europe. Mr Shultz also sought to strike at the inroads Moscow has made in the Gulf, resulting in the establishment of diplomatic relations with Oman and Kuwait.

The Secretary of State said recent discussions in Stockholm and Washington had shown that the US and the Soviet Union had a mutual interest in seeing the conflict end. But the Russians had

been too lenient with countries under their sphere of influence.

A senior Administration official later revealed that for more than a year the US has been encouraging Moscow to prevent its clients from resupplying arms to Iran. In a separate meeting with the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Mr Tariq Aziz, Mr Shultz gave assurances that the Administration was doing its utmost to deplete Iran's military arsenal.

The official said that this included pursuing the matter with Israel, whose links with Iran have been surrounded by innuendo, despite Israeli claims that its arms sales to Iran ceased in 1983.

Almost since the outbreak of the war outside powers have sought to finely tune Iraqi air superiority with Iranian manpower. But Iraq's ascendancy in Lebanon, as part of a strategy to demonstrate the vitality of its revolution outside its own borders, seems to have convinced the Americans that Tehran has been given too much rein.

The UN Security Council is due to meet today in response to the heightened tensions in the Gulf.

BAGHDAD: Iraq yesterday reported a fresh attack on Gulf shipping, saying its aircraft hit a "large naval target" on Wednesday night (Reuters reports).

Tunisian fugitive sentenced

Tunis (AFP) — A Tunis court yesterday convicted Mr Muhammad Mzali, the former Prime Minister, of illegally leaving the country and condemned him in absentia to a year in prison.

The court also handed down prison terms ranging from six months to a year for seven people accused of helping Mr Mzali to slip secretly into Algeria on September 3. Mr Mzali is currently in Switzerland.

Sources there said on Wednesday that Tunisia had requested Mr Mzali's extradition. The Government in Bern confirmed that it had received a message from Tunis, but would not reveal its contents. Tunisia's ambassador to Switzerland was quoted as saying that Mr Mzali was also wanted for corruption.

Israel's inland sea drying up

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

For the first time since it was opened 22 years ago, the pipeline which pumps water from the Sea of Galilee in the north to make the Negev desert bloom in the south of Israel has been closed down.

The reason is that the level in what is the country's largest fresh-water reservoir has dropped to its lowest point for 30 years, and is now below the danger line.

The problem is not confined to the lake, however. The largest water stocks lie under the coastal plain and the wells there are beginning to show signs of exhaustion.

The Government introduced rationing in July but this has met with only limited success. Farmers have usually managed to keep to their targets, but often only at the expense of uprooting trees or allowing crops to die.

This has added pressure to reduce the size of the cotton crop. As this is Israel's biggest agricultural export earner, there is resistance to any cutback, especially as cotton is largely irrigated by waste and sewage water.

The dwindling size of the Sea of Galilee, however, is likely to prove a potent argument in a rethink of Israel's agricultural policy.

Egypt claims 82% turn-out

Cairo (AFP) — Nearly 82 per cent of Egypt's 13.6 million eligible voters took part in elections on Wednesday for half the 140-seat Upper House, the Interior Minister, Mr Zaki Badr, said yesterday.

The opposition boycotted the poll, and the minister's figure surprised observers.

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Reagan sees Daniloff as superpowers prepare for pre-summit meeting

Soviet advance team leaves to tackle logistics of Iceland

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Kremlin's advance team left Moscow for Reykjavik yesterday to begin urgent preparations for next week's crucial pre-summit meeting between the superpower leaders, which officials here expect to pose special problems of security, communications and accommodation.

One Soviet official told *The Times* that other technical and middle-ranking members of the Soviet delegation were expected to sail from Leningrad, with their ship later

ground, we are very much in the dark about the arrangements which are being made, but there seems no doubt that things will be difficult," a Soviet official said.

A number of international news operations are in competition to establish an independent means of communication from the island. Some have started inquiring about the chances of chartering boats to house their staff.

Yesterday *Tass* quoted Mr Jon Helgasson, Iceland's Minister of Agriculture, as acknowledging "difficulties of a purely organizational nature" because Iceland was not a recognized spot for staging international conferences.

The small Icelandic Embassy in Moscow has been inundated with inquiries by journalists wishing to attend, and anxious for places in the limited number of hotels. All callers have been referred to the Icelandic tourist office, which is attempting to cope with the influx of some 2,000 journalists and officials.

Yesterday *Pravda* emphasized the importance of the two-day Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, saying it was taking place at a critical time for disarmament, the issue which Soviet officials insist must head the agenda.

"Moscow believes that the critical moment has come when ultra-strong impulses are needed to get out of the deadlock of the dangerously prolonged talks on nuclear and space weapons and to find ways of improving the international situation," it said.

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Officials were turning back foreigners with no valid reason for entering Iceland yesterday, and police prepared to ask volunteers for help with summit security. The Icelandic force does not normally carry arms, and the police chief refused to say whether they would be doing so on October 11 and 12.

serving as a "hostel" for some of the Soviet team.

The official said that because of the shortage of Icelandic police - the total force amounts to about 300 - and internal security services, security would be a problem for the Soviet delegation.

It is understood that because of the remoteness of the location, which was chosen by the White House in preference to the Kremlin's alternative offer of London, the Soviet advance team will examine the possibility of establishing a communications centre with lines to Moscow.

"Until we receive the first reports from our men on the



Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the US News and World Report correspondent freed by the Soviet Union after being accused of spying, describing his release when he and his wife, Ruth, met President Reagan at the White House.

Sakharov's memoirs smuggled to West

From John England, Frankfurt

The memoirs of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the exiled Soviet dissident, have been smuggled to the West for publication, Mr Efrim Yankelevich, his son-in-law, said here yesterday.

He was not able to say when the book would be published, but described it as a "big book" that requires considerable editing. "Nor was prepared to say how the handwritten manuscript had reached the West."

"It came out in several parts over a number of years," he said. "More I cannot say."

Mr Yankelevich said the manuscript, begun in 1979, was completed in 1983. Dr Sakharov had then written to him saying he would like it published.

"Parts of the manuscript

were repeatedly stolen or confiscated by the KGB. In 1981, for example, while sitting in his car, Dr Sakharov was attacked and stunned by chemicals. Then the car window was smashed and a bag containing manuscript, diaries and personal papers was stolen."

The publication announcement was made at a press conference in an hotel near the Frankfurt Book Fair, which was held ostensibly to talk about memoirs by Yelena Bonner, Dr Sakharov's second wife. She describes her book, *Alone Together*, to be published on October 17, as a "postscript to Andrei's memoirs."

Bush hope for dramatic progress in Reykjavik

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Vice-President George Bush said there could be "dramatic progress" in arms control at the forthcoming preparatory summit in Reykjavik.

In an interview published in *USA Today* yesterday, he said he expected to make dramatic progress in controlling intermediate missiles in Europe and strategic and chemical weapons.

Mr Bush called the meeting a "good step," but repeated the Administration's nervous protestations that it did not come as a result of either side giving in. "Everyone wants to know who's won and who's lost, but it should not be viewed that way."

Although the Administration wants to raise a range of issues in Iceland, including human rights and regional conflicts, officials here re-

cognize that the main thrust of the two-day talks will be on arms control. This is certainly what Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, wants to discuss in order to be able to justify going to Washington later to his critics at home.

Washington hopes that the talks will spur arms control agreement at the full-scale summit. One main aim is to set a date for this, which in itself would put pressure on negotiators in Geneva to make progress.

The White House is hoping that the fixing of a summit and preliminary agreement on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe will give a strong boost to President Reagan and to Republican candidates in the mid-term congressional elections next month.

Moscow in search of Kabul solution

From John Best, Ottawa

A tantalizing hint by Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that the Soviet Union may be looking for ways to resolve the Afghanistan problem was much in play yesterday as he went into the second day of a two-day visit to Ottawa.

At a dinner on Wednesday night Mr Shevardnadze confirmed that nuclear arms control would be the leading topic when President Reagan meets Mr Mikhail Gorbachev next week in Iceland.

But he added that it was entirely possible other urgent problems would be discussed, including the "problem around Afghanistan."

Mr Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union, more than any one else, had an interest in the resolution of that problem.

"But not everything depends on us. A lot depends on your great neighbour, and please give them good advice," he added.

It was assumed he was referring to the United States' supply of weapons to the Muslim guerrillas fighting the Soviet army which invaded Afghanistan at Christmas 1979.

Mr Shevardnadze gave no indication of the terms on which Moscow might be prepared to withdraw its troops, and it was not immediately clear that he was opening up any new ground for negotiations.

In the past, the Kremlin has insisted that prior cessation of outside help for the guerrillas was a condition of a Soviet pull-out.

Mr Shevardnadze was optimistic about prospects for the Iceland summit.

"Today, despite all difficulties and problems, objectively the possibility has emerged to reach progress in this key component of security."

Zaccaro indicted on bribe charges

New York - Mr John Zaccaro, the husband of the former vice-presidential candidate Ms Geraldine Ferraro, has been indicted on charges which allege bribery in the awarding of a cable television franchise (Paul Valley writes).

The indictment, by a grand jury in the State Supreme Court in the borough of Queens, was sealed when lawyers involved in the investigation said that Mr Zaccaro was charged, among other things, with having solicited a \$1 million payment in return for his influence.

Minister ill

Bonn (AP) - Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, is in hospital with circulatory problems.

Train terror

Angelholm, Sweden (Reuters) - A man with petrol bombs and an axe who terrorized passengers on the Oslo-Hamburg express and set fire to a carriage has been charged with arson.

70 stranded

Athens (Reuters) - About 70 Turkish passport holders of Kurdish origin are stranded at Athens airport after being refused political asylum by East German authorities.

Hunger strike

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - More than 400 Arab prisoners are on hunger strike in Israeli jails demanding better conditions.

Going down

Bonn (AFP) - West German scientists are to drill the world's deepest hole - to a depth of nearly nine miles - near Eberndorf to study the crust of the earth.

War toy ban

Helsinki (Reuters) - Finland will ban the manufacture and sale of war toys from the beginning of next year.

Four executed

Jakarta (AFP) - Four former leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party arrested between 1967 and 1971 have been executed here.

Troops leave

Paris (Reuters) - French troops and aircraft sent to Togo last week to support President Eyadéma will be withdrawn next week.

Airlift delay

Khartoum (Reuters) - The Operation Rainbow airlift to starving people in southern Sudan has been postponed indefinitely because of what organizers said were technical problems.

Ordered out

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) - Raphael Pura, regional correspondent for *The Asian Wall Street Journal*, says he has been ordered to leave Malaysia, the business daily's second correspondent expelled from the country in the past week.

UK-Russia link paves space route

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Anglo-Soviet relations improved further this week when British and Soviet scientists signed a joint space research protocol which could lead to the launching of an unmanned satellite by the 1990s.

A British Embassy spokesman said yesterday that the document was signed by leaders of the Soviet Institute for Space Studies and the British National Space Centre. Possible areas of joint research include astrophysics, space medicine and biology, studies of space materials and radio astronomy.

Under the protocol, a space probe, which will be put into orbit by the Soviet Union in 1987, will carry an X-ray telescope designed with the help of researchers from Birmingham University. The Netherlands and West Germany will also be involved in the project, named Roentgen.

At the signing ceremony, Mr Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Soviet Institute for Space Studies, said: "I think that the experience to be accumulated during this joint work will help to coordinate our further efforts. Space, in many respects, is a unique research laboratory."

A British parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union in May discussed the possibility of sending a Briton into space, but the Embassy spokesman emphasized that in spite of earlier speculation in London, the matter had not been discussed during the talks this week.

50 gold miners killed in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - At least 50 prospectors were killed and about 70 were injured when a wall collapsed at a goldfield in northern Brazil, a police spokesman in Maraba said yesterday.

He said the accident happened at Serra Pelada (Bald Hill) in the south-eastern Amazon basin.

Mother in drugs case faces jail

Los Angeles - The first woman to be charged with contributing to the death of her unborn baby by taking drugs during her pregnancy against her doctor's advice could face a year in jail if convicted (Ivor Davis writes).

The San Diego District Attorney's office acknowledged that it is entering new legal territory in the case, but contends that the mother, Mrs Pamela Rae Stewart, is criminally liable for the death of her son.

She is due to appear in court on Wednesday in what is believed to be the first criminal prosecution for foetal abuse.

Her son, Thomas Monson, was born brain dead on November 23 last year. A paediatrician notified the San Diego Child Welfare Authorities after a toxicological report showed the presence of amphetamines.

She has been asked to remove flower pots and other heavy objects from their balconies and keep their windows closed.

Cardinal Decouray, Archbishop of Lyons, insists that he is totally satisfied with security, and has called on his flock not to be influenced by rumours or prophecies which, in his opinion, "have absolutely no value."

He was alluding to a much-quoted enigmatic prophecy by Nostradamus, French historian, physician, and astronomer, who wrote in 1555: "Roman pontiff beware of going to the city where two rivers flow. You and your followers' blood will be spilt near that place, when the rose blooms."

Nostradamus went on to predict that "the evil will come before the Sion and Rhone meet", and that "Pol will die three leagues from the Rhone." The rivers join in Lyons.

"When the rose blooms" has been interpreted as meaning when the Socialists, whose emblem is the rose, are in power, and although the right is now in government, France still has a Socialist President.

"Pol" has been variously taken to refer to a Pope named Paul, or to a Polish Pope.

Those who take such prophecies seriously nevertheless take comfort from the fact that the evil is supposed to come "on the day of Lucie", taken to mean the feast day of Saint Lucy, which falls on December 13.

A poll, specially commissioned by *Le Monde* for the visit, showed that although an overwhelming proportion (81 per cent) of French claim to be Catholic and a similar proportion say they have a "good opinion" of the Pope, a majority do not accept what the Church has to say on the subjects of abortion, pre-marital sex, married priests, or the ordination of women.

After being met by President Mitterrand at Satolas Airport, outside Lyons, tomorrow morning, the Pope will go to the "Amphitheatre of the Three Gauls" where some of the first Christian martyrs in France were killed by the Romans in 177 AD.

That will be followed by an outdoor Mass in the afternoon at the Parc des Expositions, which is expected to be attended by up to 500,000.

On Sunday he visits the communal centre of Taizé, near Cluny, and celebrates a Mass at Paray-le-Monial where the Order of the Sacred Heart was founded, before a mass rally for youth at the Gerland Stadium in Lyons.

Man in the news Heunis eyes Botha's crown

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A recent South African magazine profile of Mr Jan Christian Heunis, the new Cape leader of the ruling National Party (NP), bore the punning headline "His Royal Heunis".

This was a jibe at his ambition to win the race to succeed President Botha, and at the bureaucratic empire he has built up as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Born in Uniondale in the Eastern Cape on April 20, 1927, he was one of five children of teacher parents.

He earned a law degree at the University of Stellenbosch and was active in student politics. He practised as a lawyer in the coastal town of George, and in 1959 became its member on the Cape Provincial Council. He was elected to Parliament in 1970 as the Member for False Bay

(now Helderberg), near Cape Town.

In 1982 Mr Heunis was appointed to his present position, which gave him a say in all aspects of government.

The Cape leadership puts him in a much stronger position to contest the eventual succession to Mr Botha with



Mr Jan Heunis

Nato planners work on redeploying missiles

From Frederick Bonhart, Brussels

The redistribution of 100 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles destined to remain in Europe after the proposed arms control agreement on medium-range missiles, which may be discussed at the Reykjavik meeting, is now being planned at Nato.

Senior defence officials from Nato capitals, meeting in Brussels on Wednesday, are proposing a split of 28 Pershings and 72 cruise missiles.

Mr Richard Perle, the US Assistant Secretary of Defence, insisted that most rigorous verification measures be included, a Nato official said.

Any agreement on intermediate range missiles would have to include provisions for inspection not only of deployment sites but also of production facilities, as the small missiles could be easily hidden.

The plan will be submitted to ministers of defence at the

Prophecy fuels new fears of terror during Pope's visit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

have been asked to remove flower pots and other heavy objects from their balconies and keep their windows closed.

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Mitterrand avoids Bill crisis

Paris - President Mitterrand and of France finally announced yesterday that he would not sign the Government's decree on redrawing constituency boundaries. But his decision is not thought likely to lead to a constitutional crisis, as was at one time feared (Diana Geddes writes).

The controversial decree was presented for his signature on September 24. The President appeared to face an impossible dilemma: if he signed, he would have been seen to be approving the Government's choice of new constituency boundaries which had been so criticized by the left.

If he declined to sign, he would have been seen to be provoking a confrontation with the Government, leading to a possible constitutional crisis, at precisely the time when national unity was most needed in the face of the wave of terrorist attacks.

With characteristic political skill, he threw the ball neatly back into the Government's court by postponing his decision, because he did not think it wise to arouse such controversies when France had so much more important matters to tackle.

It is evident, however, that neither side wants to provoke a head-on clash. The Government has immediately announced that it will simply submit the decree to Parliament in the form of a Bill.

A guillotine procedure will almost certainly be used to stifle debate.

A Sofres poll, due to be published tomorrow, shows confidence in M Mitterrand rising by 6 per cent to 61 per cent, and in M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, climbing by 12 points to 58 per cent.

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Worldwide search for friends

Managua signs \$250m aid pact with Moscow

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua has signed an economic co-operation agreement with the Soviet Union, thought to be worth about \$250 million (£173 million).

The Government also concluded agreements recently with India and China, as part of a wide-ranging search for friends willing to help the country's ravaged economy.

No details of the aid package were supplied, and President Ortega said only that the Soviet delegation, headed by the Deputy Economic Planning Minister, Mr Nikolai Lebedinski, "is not a secret mission, nor has it come to install missiles in Nicaragua; it has come to make a humanitarian contribution."

That aid last year is believed to have been worth \$247 million and to have satisfied 27 per cent of Nicaragua's import needs. The biggest single item provided was oil — more than 300,000 tons annually, according to a shipping expert, on terms understood to amount to a free donation.

Soviet economic assistance last year was more than three times greater than military aid. With Nicaragua's economic plight steadily worsening, this year's aid is unlikely to be considerably less.

In terms of direct help, the Soviet Union, Cuba and Eastern European countries occupy the top 10 places in Nicaragua's league of friends,

but in terms of commercial relations, 60 per cent of Nicaragua's trade is with non-socialist nations.

France, Spain, Mexico, Argentina and Japan each exported more than \$30 million of goods to Nicaragua last year, as did Cuba and Bulgaria — all of them on highly favourable terms, given Managua's extremely limited capacity to pay for what it gets.

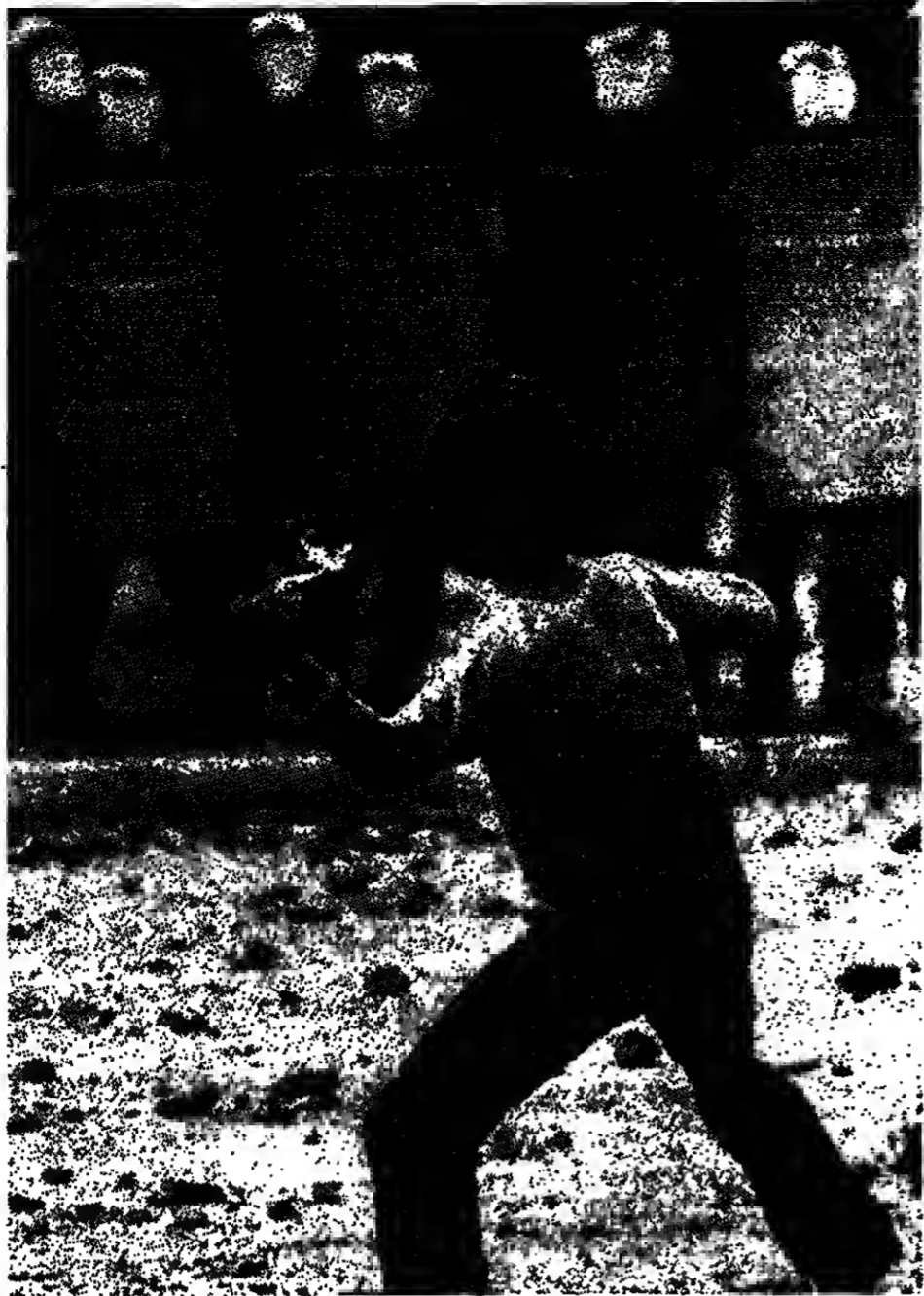
Its exports this year are not expected to exceed \$230 million; imports will be nearly four times greater.

The Foreign Trade Ministry has estimated that the United States embargo, imposed in May 1985, cost Nicaragua \$108 million in the first 12 months.

In addition, the US-backed Contras in five years have cost the country \$1.5 billion in wrecked infrastructure and lost production, according to government estimates.

"These are conservative figures and if we add the distorting effect of all this on our economy it is much more," said the Foreign Trade Minister, Dr Alejandro Martinez Cuena.

President Ortega returned last month from China with a \$20 million line of credit. He received another \$10 million credit from the Indian Government, plus \$20 million on a short term basis from the Indian private sector.



A demonstrator throwing a petrol bomb at riot police at Soggyong University in Seoul yesterday, as students protested against the staging of the Asian Games in South Korea.

Four Iran athletes disappear in Seoul

Seoul (Reuters) — Four Iranian athletes who took part in the Asian Games disappeared at Seoul airport shortly before their scheduled return home yesterday, police said.

The disappearance of the four, all weightlifters, immediately fanned speculation that they might be seeking asylum.

A police spokesman said 53 Iranian athletes and officials were due to leave yesterday morning, but the four broke away from the group after checking in for a Korean Airlines flight to Tokyo.

The four disappeared before passing through immigration checkpoints. We have no information as to why they did," he said, adding that the remaining 49 left for Tokyo as scheduled. Seventy-two Iranian athletes and officials are still in Seoul for the games, which close on Sunday.

Iran maintains diplomatic links with Seoul, but relations are at a low ebb. Seoul has remained aloof from the Gulf war, with which it has no official ties, are also taking part in the Asian Games.

Students riot: Seven hundred students took up cudgels on behalf of the slum-dwellers of Seoul yesterday in one of the ugliest anti-Asian Games demonstrations since the festival began 12 days ago.

The students hurled petrol bombs and bricks at some 400 riot police during an hour-long protest against the Government's removal of hundreds of shacks under a redevelopment plan for the games, eye-witnesses said.

Britons ascend in hope as stricken Chileans give up

From Ronald Faux, Base Camp, British Expedition to Everest, on the North-East Ridge

Expeditions ebb and flow of the north side of Everest as the monsoon peters out and, after a succession of fine, clear days, the mountain comes into climbable condition.

The yaks that are carrying up the tons of food and climbing gear to the advance camps on the East Rongbuk glacier for our attempt on the unclimbed North-East Ridge also bring down the equipment used by a Chilean Everest expedition that has been abandoned after one of its members was killed. The climber stepped through a cornice on the North Col in mist, only 100 yards from his camp. His body started a huge avalanche as it fell.

The eight other climbers, from a university in Santiago, were so distressed by the loss of their youngest member that they called off the climb. Now they descend in despair as we ascend in hope and optimism.

Brummie Stokes, the British expedition leader, said that the attempt was running a week ahead of schedule despite some poor weather. Bill Barker, Paddy Freaney, Joe Brown and Ma Antheine have established a camp at more than 21,340 ft on the ridge.

They avoided a long climb over suspect avalanche ground, still thickly snow-covered, by ascending the right-hand edge of a rock huffness some 1,525 ft high, thus removing two sides of a large triangle.

Most of the leading on this previously unclimbed stretch of rock was done by Bill Barker, a computer analyst in London. The section has been named, perhaps with a lack of poetic sense, Bill's Buttress. It has been secured with fixed ropes up which supplies are to pour on to the ridge.

Everyone is well, except for one climber recovering from a chest infection and another who bared his feet to the fresh breezes of Everest and suffered severe sunburn.

The American expedition, which stirred up so much controversy in Britain with

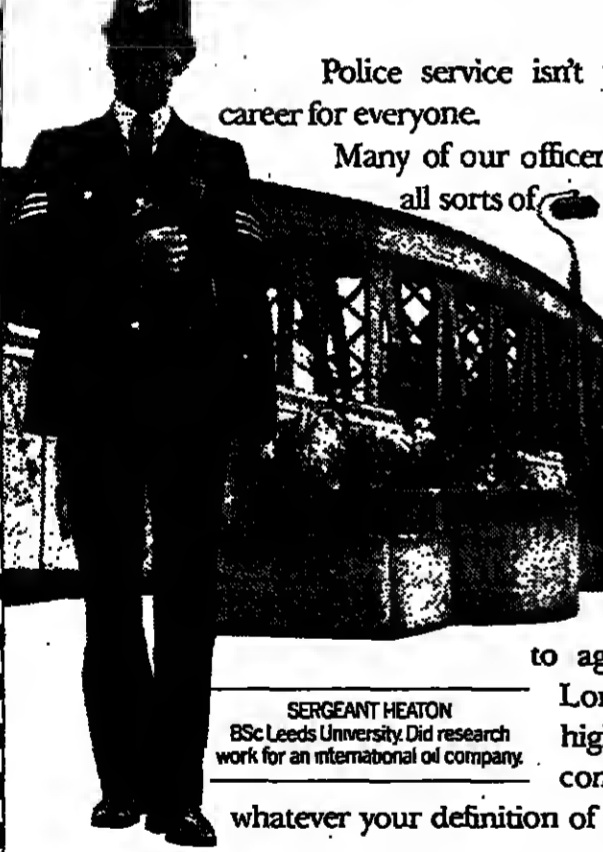
Japan urg...
electroni...
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Philippines rel...

Law Report October

Insurance is despite tax b...

Would you give up a secure office job to walk the streets?



Police service isn't the first choice of career for everyone.

Many of our officers have abandoned all sorts of apparently promising professions to join the Met.

If you were to ask them "why?" they'd all give you different reasons.

However, there is one thing on which they all seem to agree. Being a PC in London scores very highly indeed when it comes to job satisfaction, whatever your definition of the term may be.

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You'll find interest and challenge at all levels in the Metropolitan Police. Plus an enormous variety of different specialist departments.

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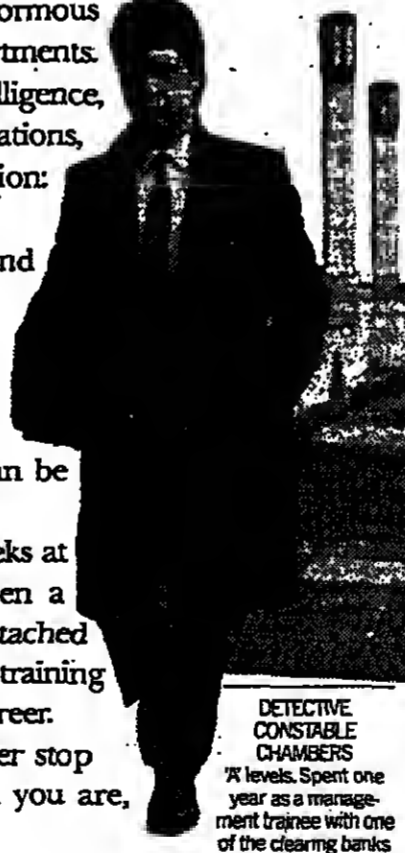
Everyone should be able to find a niche for themselves.

"I JUST WASN'T LEARNING ANYTHING."

Of course, we'll give you a very thorough training. And it can be pretty tough at times.

For a start, you'll get 20 weeks at the Peel Centre in Hendon. Then a further 19 months on probation attached to a London police station. And training will continue throughout your career.

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Making vital decisions is an everyday occurrence for PCs on the street. You'll often find yourself in situations where you'll have to think quickly, then act fast.

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The responsibility sometimes weighs heavily.

But if you can cope, it's a bit more rewarding than sitting around a conference table deciding what to do about the company's ailing sales figures.

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"DO I FIT THE BILL?"

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On the other hand, if you don't have a fist full of qualifications, your personal qualities are just as important, if not more so. You'll need to be mentally agile and have more than your fair share of common sense. We also find that, on occasion a sense of humour is a distinct advantage. Men must be at least 172 cms, women 162 cms, and physically fit.

Oh, and don't worry if we're not your first career. As a professional police officer, you never know when your previous experience is going to come in handy.

For further information, phone (01) 725 4492 (Ansaphone 725 4575). Or write to the Appointments Officer, Careers Information Centre, Dept. MD621, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG.



Russia 'leads in anti-missile technology'

Washington — Dr Edward Teller, the scientist who is known as "Father of the American H-bomb" and a strong supporter of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), said the Soviet Union was ahead of America in developing technology to defend its people against missile attack (Mohsin Ali writes).

Dr Teller said on Wednesday that the Soviet Union had worked for 20 years to defend its people from attack, and there was good reason to believe that it was succeeding.

He said the Soviet Union had developed the SA-13 surface-to-air missile, which had some capability against missiles, and that it was advocating a ban on nuclear testing because it had discovered things on which it wanted to keep a possible monopoly.

Fire destroys Camorra fraud link evidence

Rome — Evidence that might have substantiated allegations that the Camorra was behind a huge fraud in health service funds has been destroyed with the burning of an estimated 14 million doctors' prescriptions (Peter Nichols writes).

The allegations came from Signor Carlo Donat Cattin, the Minister of Health, who said that both the Mafia and the Camorra appeared to be responsible for robbing the health service when investigations were in hand.

The minister was briefing the public prosecutor in Rome about the scandal when the fire broke out in Avellino. The health service officials there deals with about 250,000 prescriptions a month for the province, where the Camorra is notoriously strong.

SEEING IS A COLD WET NOSE

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This advertisement is all about seeing and how you can help. The Association urgently needs your contribution towards breeding, raising and maintaining more Guide Dogs. Every donation will be devoted to giving the blind the eyes they need. Eyes with a cold wet nose!

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Japan urged to import electronic goods as way of balancing trade

The Japanese may soon be watching imported video recorders and listening to imported stereos.

They would still be made mainly by Japanese companies, of course, but a leading Japanese industrialist believes that this is the only way the country can make a significant impact on its trade imbalance with the rest of the world.

And for the first time, the idea has been promoted publicly by the head of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, Mr Toshio Takai.

He leads Japan's most aggressive and innovative industry, which exported \$38.3 billion (£26.5 billion) worth of electronic equipment last

From David Watts, Tokyo

year, and his suggestion is likely to be seriously studied.

Calling for sweeping changes in its traditional strategies, Mr Takai said the industry must seek balance and harmony in trade with other countries — a clear indication that he, at least, appreciates that Japan's huge trade imbalances cannot continue, and ways must be found to create a more equal share of employment and profits between Japan and its neighbours and customers.

The industry at home should concentrate on high-technology, high value products and the production of goods at the lower end of the scale should be shifted overseas... and these goods

should then be exported to Third World countries and/or back to Japan.

Signs of a greater willingness to import lower technology items from abroad are already on shop shelves in the shape of cheap cameras from Indonesia, tape recorders from South Korea and electronic calculators from Hong Kong and Taiwan.

There was a slight improvement of the trade situation with the United States during August, when the US deficit was down by \$800 million compared with the previous month.

But there was no appreciable recovery by American exports to Japan.



Hundreds of cars crowding the ferry jetties on the Golden Horn, beneath the minarets of old Istanbul.

Istanbul's £1.2bn facelift Mayor rebuilds historic city

From Mario Modiano, Istanbul

Istanbul is getting a spectacular facelift, designed to make this battered but glorious metropolis, so rich in history and tradition, habitable again for its six million residents.

The improvements are quite conspicuous, from the city's new computerized airport to the parks sprouting where slums once stood. And if the waters of the Golden Horn are not yet, as the Mayor, Mr Bedrettin Dalan, had promised, as blue as his eyes, at least they have lost the murky iridescence that betrays advanced chemical pollution.

Perhaps the Mayor's most ambitious project in this £1.2 billion facelift is the reclamation of the Golden Horn, the narrow, five-mile-long inlet of the Bosphorus which was once lined with palaces, monuments and gardens, but eventually became the city's open cesspool.

The energetic Mayor gave the owners of the waterway's 4,000 buildings two years to clear out. Then his bulldozers moved in.

Today the south bank of the Golden Horn is a green belt of parks, playgrounds and jetties for pleasure-boats, while on the northern side a few factories, including the municipal slaughterhouse, await demolition. Some 600 homes were pulled down and their residents offered alternative dwellings.

But Mr Dalan's critics

blame him for the disappearance of buildings of architectural merit and dismiss his parks as unattractive. He retorts: "The Golden Horn is undergoing a deep operation. Why are they fussing over a few scars?"

Along the waterway, huge sewage disposal pipes are being laid underground to take the city's raw waste through treatment plants to the Sea of Marmara, where strong currents will disperse it.

"When the system is completed," Mr Dalan says, "there will be beautiful, unpolluted beaches along our shores."

The US Export-Import Bank has provided collateral for \$288.8 million (£199 million) of American equipment sales to Turkey under three different contracts (AFP reports from Washington).

Over-population, of course, is at the root of Istanbul's troubles. After 1950, the city's population grew at the rate of 4.2 per cent a year. Inevitably, ugly shantytowns soon girdled the city.

"Everything is concentrated in the old city," the Mayor explained. "Some 2.5 million people work there every day. At night there are only 19,000 residents."

So he set about reorganizing the city's transport system, using a combination of a high-speed tramline now on order, 520 new buses and 10 450-seater sea-buses which will enable commuters to travel without going into town.

The city's huge vegetable market, a notorious eyesore in the centre of town that clogged traffic, has been razed and a modern installation built along the new highway leading to the second Bosphorus bridge, which the Japanese are already constructing.

The Mayor plans to move 50,000 workshops and the wholesale trade. "My plan is to reduce the number of people who need to go into town every day to 1.2 million within five years."

The Byzantine walls are already being cleared of slum houses, and in the shantytowns, where 2.5 million people live, the municipality is building roads, bringing water and electricity to people who had, until recently, felt like pariahs. Above all, the squatters, now in their third generation, are getting title deeds to their homes.

"Now that they feel secure," Mr Dalan says, "they themselves will be anxious to improve their environment. The problem will take care of itself in less than 20 years."

Philippines rebel leader charged

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The Aquino Government yesterday filed charges of rebellion against Mr Rodolfo Salas, the Communist guerrilla commander, his wife and bodyguard, a prosecutor said.

The charges, which carry the death penalty, were filed a day after President Aquino rejected rebel demands to release the three because they

were "actively and directly" involved in peace talks to end the 17-year insurgency.

Mrs Aquino must "make up her mind whether she wants the peace talks to proceed or not," the left-wing National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement after the charges were made.

The continued detention of the three gives credence to the growing public suspicion that Mrs Aquino's main objective

in calling the talks is to "entrap and arrest leaders and members of the revolutionary movement," the NDF added.

HONOLULU: Mrs Imelda Marcos, wife of the deposed Philippine president, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, burst into tears yesterday and refused to answer questions about the couple's alleged hidden wealth, a lawyer for the Philippine Government said (Reuter reports).

Law Report October 3 1986

Insurance is valid despite tax breach

Enro-Diam Ltd v Bathurst Before Mr Justice Staughton (Judgment delivered October 1)

An insurance contract in respect of a consignment of diamonds to be exported by an English company dealing in diamonds to West Germany and sold there was not tainted with illegality by reason of breaches of West German tax law as evidenced by the understatement of the cargo's value on the invoice.

Accordingly, notwithstanding those breaches, the insurers were obliged to indemnify the company for the loss of certain of the diamonds which were covered by the policy.

His Lordship held in the Queen's Bench Division in a reserved judgment, when he allowed the plaintiff company's claim for US\$142,173 against the defendant, sued as a representative underwriter under the insurance contract.

Mr Jeffrey Gruder for the plaintiffs, Mr Julian Malins for the defendant.

performance of the contract would take place wholly in England.

In the present case, the contract was not itself illegal. Neither its making nor its performance, by payment of premium on the one hand and claims on the other, was illegal by English law. The question was whether if the particular acts were illegal in English law the contract would have been enforceable.

His Lordship derived two lines of authority, first, it was established that if a plaintiff had to found his claim on an illegal contract or to plead its illegality to support his claim, that claim failed; see *Bowmakers Ltd v Barnes Instruments Ltd* (1945) KB 65, 711 and *Behar Finance Co Ltd v Stapleton* (1971) QB 210.

Second, the plaintiff would also fail if the claim was so closely connected with the proceeds of crime as to offend the conscience of the court; see *Beresford v Royal Insurance Co Ltd* (1938) AC 586, 596.

The precise degree of proximity between the plaintiff's claim and criminal behaviour which would be necessary to bring the second principle into force would vary with the circumstances of the particular case; accordingly, it was described as a conscience test (*Thackwell v Barclays Bank plc* (1986) All ER 670). The more remote the crime, the less reason to apply the principle.

In the present case, neither principle applied even if the case was concerned only with English law. It would not be within the first principle because the plaintiffs did not need to plead, or prove, or show in the course of opening their case any of the illegal acts his Lordship had found to have been committed; nor did they need to produce or prove the false invoice.

Also, the claim did not represent the proceeds of crime at all, let alone directly and immediately or proximately. The conscience of the court would not be affronted if the plaintiffs were to recover. For acts which were by English law criminal they might be convicted and sentenced; but those acts were at most incidental to their claim, if that. Public policy did not require that they should be deprived of it. The claim was not tainted with illegality.

His Lordship concluded that it was not necessary for him to determine, in the light of his conclusions, whether the rules of conflict of laws justified reference to German law; nevertheless, he did so determine the matter in case his conclusions were wrong.

From that determination, his Lordship concluded that the plaintiffs' claim succeeded because the connection between activities which were illegal by German law and the insurance contract was not sufficient to render that contract tainted and so unenforceable.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Clyde & Co.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the list price of the particular consignment totalled £23,416 but the invoice stated the price to be \$131,411; clearly, the object was to deceive the German customs, and the plaintiffs' managing director was aware of that.

His Lordship accepted from the evidence that a theft of some of the diamonds occurred at the premises of the German wholesalers, and that a loss occurred which was covered by the insurance contract.

His Lordship also concluded that the German wholesalers committed the offence of tax evasion under section 370 of the General Tax Code of West Germany and that confiscation of the goods would not have been ordered thereby, but that there was no proof the plaintiffs conspired in that.

Also, the plaintiffs committed the offence of tax evasion under section 379 of the Code in respect of the false invoice, but they were not subject to German jurisdiction, and the offence was not committed in Germany. There were also other offences of the German wholesalers but there was no proof the plaintiffs knew of those.

The defendants pleaded, *inter alia*, that there was an implied term of the contract that, in so far as they could control the matter, the plaintiffs would carry out the adventure in a lawful manner.

However, his Lordship said that the insurance in the present case was upon goods and not upon any adventure; and non-marine insurance did not in general constitute an insurance upon an adventure but upon property.

Illegality of a contract by foreign law was affected by a rule of law rather than an implied term; the rule was one of public policy but that did not assist the insurers because

Registrar made order without jurisdiction

H v B

The court had no jurisdiction to compel a former husband to answer a questionnaire relating to his finances at the request of the wife's solicitors if in the ancillary proceedings following divorce there had been a consent order which had been executed and against which there had been no application by the wife either for leave or appeal that order out of time or to seek to have the consent order set aside.

Mr Justice Hollings, sitting in the Family Division on October 2, allowed an appeal by the former husband who had been ordered to deliver particulars in the questionnaire by Mr Registrar Segal.

HIS LORDSHIP said that following divorce proceedings the nisi granted to the wife had been

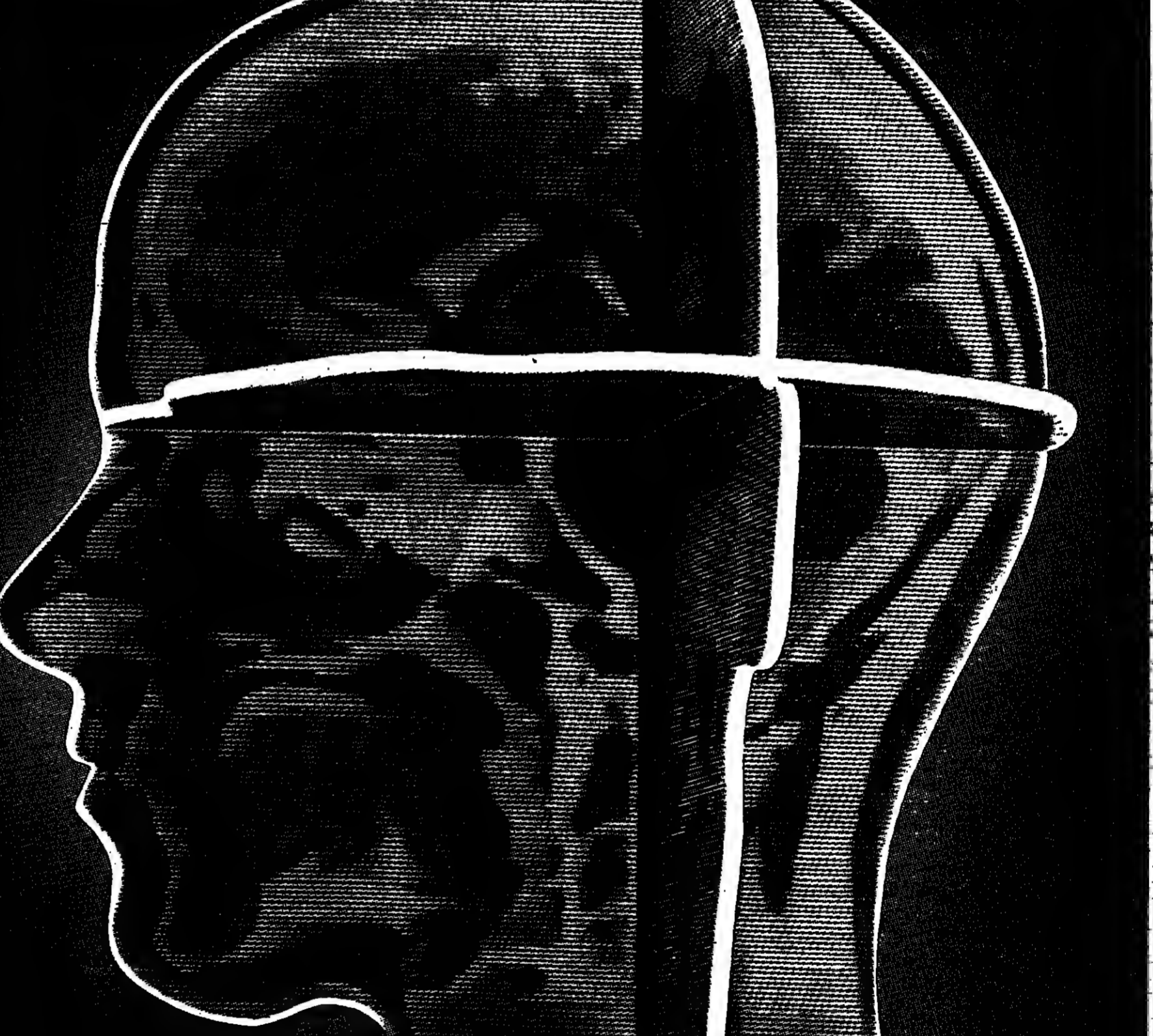
made absolute in November 1977. There had been an order of the court made by consent on July 30, 1983. By the order the husband was required to transfer to the wife the property in which she lived with the children. The husband had complied with that requirement.

In March 1986 the wife's solicitors sent to the husband a questionnaire relating to his financial resources which he refused to answer.

The consent order having been executed by the husband, there were no proceedings before the registrar and no authority for the registrar to make the order directing the husband to deliver particulars to the questionnaire.

Neither had there been an application by the wife for leave to appeal out of time or to seek to have the order set aside.

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SPECTRUM

Missing pieces in the Chinese puzzle



In a calculated move to attract the latest technology, expertise and new investment, China has opened its doors to the West —

but has it opened its heart? In the final part of his series Brian James detects a sense of national privacy. Pictures by Graham Wood

Part 4: Behind closed doors

The Chinese are fond of the clichéd claim that their Wall is the one man-made object that can be seen from the moon. It was, indeed, a prodigious feat. But they are less likely to tell you that their greatest protection against the outside world is provided by a barrier you cannot see when standing even a single pace away.

They have a term for it. "Nei-bu". Literally, it means "internal". A wider, non-dictionary interpretation is "behind closed doors". What is untranslatable is that nei-bu is a many-layered complex of cultural imperatives that create an individual and national privacy to which no visa, and no friendship, will ever admit you.

Their only protection against oppression has been anonymity

envoys abroad begging for advice and contacts. Indeed, especially now, because like a non-swimmer chest-high in a hostile sea, the Chinese have felt the powerful undercurrent of our interest, and are back-paddling towards safer waters.

A warning of this came from a westerner who has lived 10 years in China and is fluent in the language. "Chinese lie. All Chinese. All the time. There is no moral implication to this. For all their history they have been oppressed; so their only protection has been in abasement, anonymity. To tell anyone anything — not only foreigners, but another Chinese — might be dangerous, so why do it? Keeping to yourself — your name, your address, your opinions — might save your skin.

"A woman from the east of

Peking standing in a queue might chat to a neighbour and be asked 'where are you'. In other words, where do you live. She'd answer 'from the west'. It would be a natural, unquestioned reaction. The woman who had asked the question wouldn't mind; she hadn't expected the truth. Yes, it takes some understanding."

What did ordinary Chinese feel about the overwhelming change in their lives made by a decade of Deng Xiaoping's pragmatic, market economy? It ought to be a story they would delight in telling; never has so much been done for so many by a sudden tolerating nod from so few. But within days we were bruised and uncomprehending after encounters with nei-bu.

We wanted to be taken to a small country settlement, typical of those affected by rural reform. No problem, they said. So they took us to a "village" of 49,000 people, owners of 60 small factories with an income last year of \$50 million. It even boasted of its achievements with a full-colour brochure. In English. And THIS was a typical, randomly-chosen village? Of course. That is nei-bu. Fine, so now let us talk to one of the workers. Sadly they were all at lunch. All of them — even those seen dimly at the end of a long row of cabbages? Oh those? No, they were on another commune's land. So why didn't we stop by at a randomly-selected house, find someone at their lunch? No problem.

Into a three-room home of simple, pleasant design, dominated by a large refrigerator, 23-inch remote-controlled TV, and a sideboard containing bottles of wine. So THIS was a typical peasant house? Absolutely. No question. And 10 minutes later a chat with the daughter of the house (translated by an unscrupulous guide) revealed that this "typical peasant" was a factory director with an income of 6,000 yuan — in British terms, a £40,000-a-year man. More nei-bu.

Next day it was the army's turn. We would like to meet a typical soldier, find out his hopes and fears for his motherland. No problem. So we were taken to the defence college, shown classrooms where 600 young officers could watch tactical wall-maps and are watched in turn by closed-circuit TV. Fine, could we now meet a young officer or two?

Sadly, they were all in classes. Or absent. We offered to wait. Alas, there was no telling how long



Facing the problem: "We should applaud the lowering of suspicion... but we should not allow ourselves the conceit of imagining we are engaged in a meeting of minds"

the classes would last: hours, even days, once they get talking. In the end, a shade radey, we had an elbow past our guide, to find our own interviewee — a young lieutenant trapped in the library who is probably still wondering whether she played it by the nei-bu manual when suddenly outlanked by this Mark VI Foreigner.

We said we would like to visit a hospital. They were all busy.



Warm welcome: China gets ready for the Queen's visit this month

Attend a People's Court. They were all shut. Then a typical factory, making typical goods to talk to a typical worker. We went instead to China's prize clothing factory where they made Larvin shirts for Paris and Germany, and met a typical worker who said her only ambition in life was to "improve quality control".

Things were easier, much, in Shanghai away from the stifling

presence of Peking authority. Even so a lively discussion in a fashion house touching on modern styles (Shanghai is the city where three years ago puritan mobs ran through the streets breaking high heels off girls' shoes) ended when a small quiet mao in the corner suddenly barked: "China will remain true to her cultural values"; every other eye went down, suddenly oo one knew any more what was ever meant by the term "modern styling".

In a Shanghai dancehall we were watching teenagers mildly disport. A large, thick-set man with a forbidding face and eyes that had not blinked since the Long March hovered behind me as I talked to the manager. Who was he? "Just a customer". What was he doing? "Looking for a partner". This absurd fiction was maintained even when the Mao-suited sentinel pulled up a chair and sat so close his knees were between the chairs on which the manager and I were talking. This example of nei-bu was designed to make sure that if there was to be indiscreet mingling between the foreigners and the young it was out going to happen inside where the manager might be blamed.

Much of this shadow-dancing might be attributed to mere petty officialdom, or a new society's supposed need to show only its "best" side — the model factory, the model home, the model man. But I have chosen only simplified examples of an indefinable misadventure of subtleties that make conversations slip from your grasp

like mist. And nei-bu is at its most trying when it is threaded like a shield of transparent steel between two people, of whom at least one is trying to make simple human contact.

Fox Butterfield, an American journalist, gives a nice example of nei-bu. He was talking to his Chinese assistant, a man with whom he was to work for two years. Had the man children,

On the intellectual free market they borrow, not barter

Butterfield asked. Yes. How many? The man thought for a while then "Bu-ching chu", meaning "I am not quite clear". The patient absurdity of the response left the American speechless, but the Chinese content.

My own best example is a bizarre. I talked for an hour with a young Chinese businesswoman, whose grasp of English was superb, and whose frankness about China was appealing.

Throughout the conversation her husband sat with an uncomprehending smile, uttering not a word. What a pity, I told another friend who had been present, that the husband spoke no English. But he spoke quite good English, a friend said. Then why...? He turned the truth that he spoke English into his secret, thus giving himself an advantage. "But

the wife played along? "That's nei-bu. They were in on something that excluded you."

And a final classic example from a classic source. Speaking with Koog Fan Ping, 76th in direct line from his ancestor Confucius, I raised the matter of nei-bu. "Oh no, that's past. I think we are more open now," he said. Then nei-bu was dead? "Well, yes..." A beautiful smile. "But not exactly."

We ought to be, indeed must be, impressed by China's Short March to the brink of a new hopeful life for their masses. We should applaud the lowering of the threshold of suspicion and by all means try to profit from it. But we should not allow ourselves the conceit of imagining we are engaged in a meeting of minds as well as an exchange of courtesies and heads of state. China has come with purse and goods to the intellectual free market they have come to borrow, not barter.

I will long remain haunted by a late-night remark from a young Chinese politician grown wise in a long stint in Peking: "What you learn to deal with here is not the paranoid suspicion of a KGB, but an innate, excluding self-regard of a different species. Being hurt by their lack of openness, I have learnt to tell myself, is like a mouse coming out of the skirting and becoming peeved when we didn't take up his offer to be close friends. "The best we can hope for in China is to be taken up as a curiosity."

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Advertisement for 'The zoology man' by Richard Dawkins. Includes a portrait of Dawkins and text: 'Richard Dawkins has updated evolution. "If you want to understand life," he says, "think about information technology, not throbbing gel." His book The Blind Watchmaker, explaining Darwin for the computer age, was published this week (by Longman, price £12.95), and readers of the zoologist's best-known work, The Selfish Gene, will not be misled by the apparently prosaic talk of data bases and floppy discs. For Dawkins, a 45-year-old Oxford University lecturer, is a past master of the art of injecting romance and mystery into biological theory. His subject is nothing less than the Meaning of Life, and he attacks it with the evangelical fervour of a clergyman and the mind of a scientist. An enthusiast in the best eccentric academic tradition, Dr Dawkins experiments with

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FRIDAY PAGE

Love and the facts of life

With Parliament about to debate sex education in schools, a look at the issues by concerned parent Lee Rodwell

The headmaster of my daughter's primary school was forthright about sex education. "We don't have any," he said. But it remains to be seen whether he will be able to maintain this position - an admirable one, according to those who feel sex education is a matter for parents and not schools; ostrich-like according to those who feel sex education is a necessary element in the schools' task of preparing children for the realities and responsibilities of adult life.

The question of sex education in schools will be raised in Parliament this month when the Education Bill is debated. The Bill was intended to address the matter of school government, but a clause on sex education was forced on the Government by pressure from the "moral right" in the House of Lords.

It calls for local authorities, governing bodies and schools to take steps to ensure that sex education is given in such a manner as to encourage pupils to have due regard to moral considerations and the value of family life.

If the Government hoped that this would put an end to the debate about sex education it was hopelessly wrong. Those in favour of sex education feel there is no need to legislate, particularly as the Department of Education has already issued a draft circular setting out how the Government expects schools to tackle the subject. Those against it see the circular as tantamount to a subversive document making sex education compulsory, and are campaigning for the Education Bill to include a clause giving parents the right to excuse children from lessons.

The new Education Minister Angela Rumbold sees the issue as something of a red herring, drawing attention away from the main purpose of the Bill. She says: "In the vast majority of schools, the whole issue is handled very



Angela Rumbold, Minister for Education. 'In the vast majority of schools the whole issue is handled sensibly'



Peter Bruinvels, MP for Leicester East. 'Sex education is a very private matter, between parent and child'



Joyce Rosser, of the Family Planning Association. 'Vast numbers of parents want schools to talk about sex education'

well and sensibly. Only when you get extreme examples do people start to use it as a basis for making grand statements.

"That doesn't make it any easier for me to steer the right course. I think it is important that O level biology deals with human reproduction, but I am less convinced that it is necessary at any point in a general studies course to have explicit lessons about perversions or single sex relationships which are not the norm."

So should parents have the right to take their children out of sex education lessons? "My personal view must not come into it. You must take into account the feasibility of anything we decide as far as the professional teacher is concerned."

Sex education in British schools started on a rather ad hoc basis in the 1960s. Often it consisted of little more than a lesson about human reproduction. Later, some schools included lessons covering topics such as contraception and sexually transmitted diseases.

According to Joyce Rosser, deputy Director of Education at the Family Planning Association, "In the past 10 years there has been a much more committed approach. But there is no national pattern. What is taught, and by whom, varies from

area to area and school to school.

"At present the only legal requirement is that schools with a sex education policy tell parents what it is. But details of how it is taught or the materials used are unlikely to be given."

Joyce Rosser sees the draft circular and other recent publications relating to sex education - such as the Department's *Sex Education at School* and the Inspector's report *Health Education 5* to

16 - as being "in many ways courageous", because they say that schools should deal with controversial issues like Aids and abortion. She recognizes that there are difficulties in teaching such subjects in ways which "recognize the multiplicity of moral attitudes," but adds: "What is so annoying about the group hostile to sex education is that it is a small minority. Vast numbers of parents want schools to talk about sex education."

This is a claim that the anti-sex education lobby hotly denies, of course. Peter Bruinvels, MP for Leicester East, says that hundreds of parents are on his side - and he has the letters to prove it. He says there is no need for sex education in schools.

"You get the biological facts anyway, and religious education can give you the moral view. There is no need for prejudices to be put forward by teachers, some of whom are not necessarily supportive of the family unit. There is a danger that homosexual teachers might encourage children to believe that homosexuality is normal."

"Sex education is a very private matter between parent and child. Religious education promotes the family unit. Sex education promotes experimentation. What the circular means is that all state schools will, in effect, have to have sex education on the curriculum. It will mean one sex education lesson a week. The children won't talk about sex to their parents, they'll be talking about it behind the bike sheds."

Whether children would talk about sex behind the bike sheds any more than they have in the past is a moot point. As for once-a-week compulsory sex education, this seems unlikely. The DES points out that the circular does not insist that schools

teach education in any particular fashion - in fact, schools could go on covering the relevant topics in biology and religious education classes if they wished, provided they had some kind of policy and kept parents fully informed.

The topics covered at present can be amazingly varied. *Taught Not Caught* is just one of a number of resource books available for teachers. It not only includes suggestions for tackling subjects such as contraception, reproduction and other related subjects, but also raises broader issues such as communication skills, decision-making, relationships and self-image.

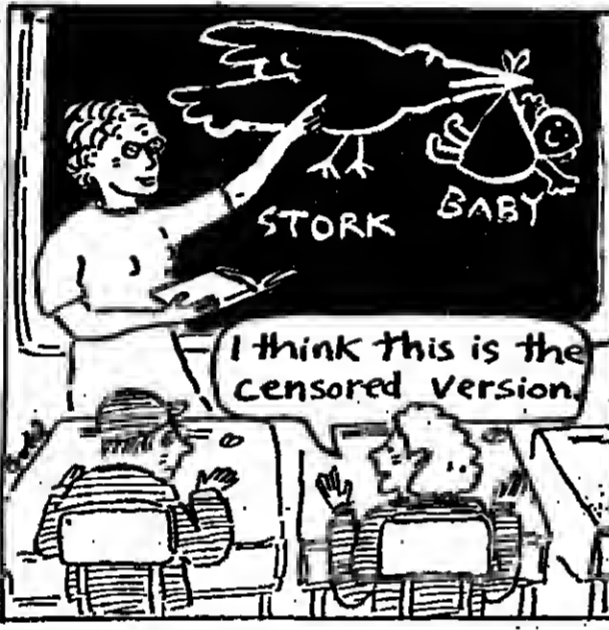
Perhaps the sticking point for many of those opposed to sex education in schools comes in a section of the circular that says "the aim of any programme of sex education should be to present the facts in an objective and balanced manner and to enable pupils to understand the values and other factors which influence attitudes and behaviour in our society. To form their own opinions and to make informed reasoned and responsible choices both while they are at school and in adulthood."

It can be argued that the best kind of sex education already does this. But although the circular talks about personal integrity, the significance of moral values and the value of family life, nowhere does it insist that children should be told, for example, that sex before marriage is wrong or that homosexuality is abnormal. It suggests children should make up their own minds.

This, it seems to me, is what the anti sex education movement find so subversive. Yet the sex education lobby argues that taking a particular moral stance on certain issues can be dangerous.

So what is going to happen? With the replacement of Chris Patten by Angela Rumbold at the DES, it looks as if the tide is turning in favour of the "moral right". However, it seems unlikely that there will come a time when schools are prohibited from having sex education - in any guise - on the curriculum. But it is possible that a change in the climate could put a halt to efforts to improve the standards of sex education in schools. As a parent, I would view that as a hollow rather than a moral victory.

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MEDICAL BRIEFING

The Gift of life

The latest infertility treatment, Gamete Intra-Fallopian Transfer (GIFT), could help thousands of women in cases of unexplained infertility. A pregnancy rate of more than 30 per cent has been claimed for women treated with GIFT - a figure which compares very favourably with the success rate achieved by *in vitro* fertilization.

As with IVF, women undergoing GIFT are given drugs to stimulate egg development, and the eggs are removed from the ovaries just as they ripen. Unlike IVF, however, there is no 48-hour wait while eggs and sperm are mixed in a petri-dish and incubated until fertilization has occurred. Instead, a simple operation is performed immediately in which eggs and sperm are deposited in the woman's fallopian tube (where fertiliza-

tion would normally occur). Nature is then left to take its course.

The world's first successful GIFT pregnancy reached term last year, with the birth of healthy twins to a woman treated at the University of Texas. It was one of the doctors behind that pregnancy, Peng Chaeng Wong, now using GIFT in Singapore, who impressed the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists last week with news of GIFT's success.

Dr Wong said that 74 of his patients had been offered GIFT and 23 had become pregnant. Sadly, three had lost their babies, but a healthy infant had been born and 19 women were still expecting.

He said GIFT would not be suitable for women with blocked tubes, but in other women it had several advantages over IVF: it was less expensive and more acceptable on religious grounds. Indeed, in Singapore it had become "the preferred treatment" for women with healthy tubes.

The Pill and breast cancer



It seems untenable that after 25 years of the Pill we still do not know whether or not it causes breast cancer. Critics are correct in that some of the basic research that might have helped epidemiologists know just what to look for has not been done. For example, no one knows the effect on breast tissue of the hormones contained in the Pill. But it could be that because cancers take years to develop, research has been unable to establish or refute a link until now.

Evidence suggests that if the Pill does cause cancer it will be most likely to do so in those women who use the Pill for a long time, at a young age and before their first pregnancy. The problem for epidemiologists is that women in this group did not start taking the Pill all that long ago. As experts point out, single women in the UK did not start taking it until the early 1970s. If there is a long "latent" pre-cancerous stage - of 15 or 20 years, say - to breast cancer, any association might only now start to appear.

Some experts fear that this may be why studies in the United States have failed to find such a link, while some studies in the UK have found one. Young women in the US started taking the Pill, they say, five years later than those in the UK.

Catching ulcers



Evidence suggests that stomach ulcers are caused by a bacterium - and could therefore be infectious.

Three years ago researchers at the Royal Perth Hospital in Western Australia, led by Dr Barry Marshall, found that people who had inflammation of the stomach lining (gastritis) often had curved rod-shaped bacteria in damaged areas. Since then the bacteria has been named - *Campylobacter pyloridis* (CP) - and it has been linked in several studies not only with inflammation but with frank ulceration of the stomach lining.

In his latest study Dr Marshall has demonstrated that those duodenal ulcers which fail to heal on treatment usually show evidence of CP infection. He has also shown that unless CP is totally cleared, even patients with healed ulcers are liable to relapse.

Dr Marshall found that CP was killed by treatment with an antibiotic and a bismuth compound. The acid inhibitor Cimetidine, one of the groups of drugs most widely prescribed for ulcers, didn't appear to affect CP at all. It has implications for other aspects of medicine. Last year an outbreak of CP-associated gastritis was recorded in people who had volunteered to have their stomachs looked at through an endoscope.

Strokes and smoking

More good news for those who have given up smoking: by doing so you have halved the risk of suffering a stroke. A massive study of cardiovascular disease just published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* found that smokers among the 8,000 people examined in the survey ran 3.5 times the risk of having a stroke than non-smokers, even when other risk factors such as high blood pressure were taken into account. However, among those who gave up, the stroke risk was only slightly increased at 1.5 times.

Lorraine Fraser

Let's see the colour of your money

This weekend, a posse of elegantly dressed women and men - will converge on the Grosvenor Hotel in London's Victoria. Their mission: spreading the colour gospel.

Start guest at the six-day convention will be Carole Jackson, the American woman who made her name - and no small fortune - by popularizing the Californian notion of seasonal colour analysis. According to the Jackson credo, each person should wear only the colours of their natural "season" - winter or summer (cooler colours for cooler complexions), spring or autumn (warmer).

The Queen, for example, is supposed to be a "summer"; she looks best in neutral tones and pastels, never in black or white. The Princess of Wales is on the borderline between

Choosing clothes according to the 'season' of your complexion has grown from a Californian fad into a multi-million dollar industry

spring and summer, the classic English rose complexion fitting awkwardly into a system originally designed for Americans. For her, as for everyone else, there is a choice of 30 suitable colours in the kit.

Whether or not you think the idea is a lot of hokey, it clearly means big money. Carole Jackson's book, *Color Me Beautiful*, has sold four million copies worldwide - and the eponymous business it spawned now has outposts from Zimbabwe to the Canary Islands. The US parent company clocks up \$12 million worth of spin-off sales each year and, predictably, a host of look-alike firms have sprung up, eager to cash in on the realization that people are prepared to pay to be told in

which colours they look good. Color Me Beautiful was brought to Britain three years ago by Harvard graduate Mary Spillane. There is now a network of 31 trained colour consultants in this country. But Spillane admits that the idea met with some initial scepticism. "The English women seem to put everything else first. The house, the husband, the dog... she feels guilty about spending money on herself."

Central to the whole business is the three-hour colour consultation, carried out in an atmosphere somewhere between that of a Tupperware party and some strange religious ritual. For an average fee of £35, each person is scrutinized, draped in the

colours of her correct "season" - decided by reference to her complexion, eyes and hair - and issued with fabric swatches for use in her next clothes-buying trip.

Cynics suggest that the phenomenal success of colour consulting in the US, where Color Me Beautiful has some 300 licensed outlets, is because it preys on the average American's desire to conform and yet be "true" to themselves.

But Brian DiAntonio, vice-president of Color Me Beautiful, denies playing on people's insecurities. "A lot of women have been slaves to the fashion industry," he says. "We make them their own kind of clothing expert."

What image consultants are

really selling is good old-fashioned moral support. It touches the same chord as the Zucchini Bread served by New York Air to its commuting executives. Made by a firm called Love and Quiches, its listed ingredients include baking soda, salt - and love.

Color Me Beautiful is certainly not immune to the charms of love as a marketable commodity. Its colour consultants are "hand-picked" with "loving care", according to one of their American publicity brochures. And, it seems, the need for a loving - if costly - ego boost is not confined to adults. One American colour consultant recently offered advice to a 13-year-old boy keen to colour co-ordinate his wardrobe - for boarding school.

Sally Dugan
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MONDAY

The meaning of friendship: Libby Purves begins a three-part series

Richardson is the MP for Barking and sits to the left of Kinock, who does not always receive her support in Labour's National Executive Committee. Women's rights are only one of the causes she champions in the area of civil liberties, and in this she seems at least to have found a measure of success which has enabled her attempts to mediate in the party split over black sections.

So what would be the end products of the ministry her colleagues feel she would head? House designs fit for women and buses fit for shopping trolleys are two minor ideas. Free play-schools is another. More ambitious is extending equal pay to women part-timers and home workers, risking the jobs of some, though special training schemes would compensate. Equality in taxation, social security, and pensions is an objective, as are new rights for lesbians in child custody disputes. With grants to distribute and her own question time in the Commons, the minister will be kept busy.

Yet one wonders if Mr Kinock really believes in it. At heart he is a rugged-club male and the despair of Glesys, who has now weaned him off calling women "luv". And he still backsides - as in his sexist attack on Edwina Currie in his conference speech. No male junior health minister would have merited such attention.

John Warden
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Pressure cooking in the Cabinet



MP's choice: John Richardson

twice-yearly women's action plans.

The minister herself would be installed in the Cabinet Office, with full access to the Prime Minister next door. She would exert "widespread political influence" through a network of regional units.

Miss Richardson's view is that "for the first time we can be absolutely sure we are going to have a Ministry for Women and that it will have some real power to make sure that what a Labour government does is truly reflective of women."

Sixty-three year old

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Neil Kinock went to Blackpool resisting all demands to appoint a Minister for Women. He leaves Blackpool today having promised - if he becomes Prime Minister - to do just that. His commitment was made known through Miss Jn Richardson, his front-bench spokesman on women's matters, whom sister MPs nominate as the first Women's Minister. Was Mr Kinock wise? Older heads see trouble, not in the chauvinist sense, but with the machinery of government. It is a weakness of Prime Ministers-in-waiting to construct governments in the air. Mrs Thatcher toyed briefly with a Department of the Family, but the idea was abandoned as unviable. Would a Ministry for Women fare any better, or is it simply moving chairs in Whitehall? Before taking office Neil Kinock would be presented with a full prospectus for his new Ministry. The first draft is in a document recently endorsed by Labour's national executive committee, on the initiative of women activists. What is clear is that they are set to become the first pressure group to penetrate the Cabinet. "The Minister for Women will have to effect change in every other department," the document states, adding that it will act like the Treasury does in ensuring that its priorities are followed. Each department would set up a women's unit and submit

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David Watt

A thaw to hot up an election

The way is rapidly being cleared for a period of superpower détente. The elaborate fiction that the Reykjavik meeting is not a summit meeting but a "summit about a summit", the convoluted necessity of dressing up the Daniloff-Zakharov swap as something else: Caspar Weinberger's fulminations about the need for proper verification in any forthcoming arms control agreement, some Soviet press comments on the Daniloff affair — all these indicate that the irreconcilables on both sides still have to be reckoned with. But it is now very difficult for them to stem the tide of events and the pressure of expectation. A significant arms control agreement on intermediate range nuclear weapons has become a near-certainty, with more to follow.

The force that has achieved this transformation (can it be only three years since President Reagan's "Evil Empire" speech in Orlando?) is chiefly economic, and none the worse for that. The American right's rationale for the past six years — that it would wreck the Soviet economy without wrecking the American — has proved untenable. The cost of the arms race at its recent and prospective pace became too much for the US Congress as well as for Gorbachov's new economic planners, and the fact that these constraints can be expected to persist is the best guarantee that the irreconcilables' rearguard action will not regain much ground in the next year or two.

The results of an extended thaw will be felt wherever the superpowers are involved in the world, which is to say virtually everywhere. But there can be nowhere (with the possible exception of West Germany) where the political implications are potentially more important than in Britain, or where, in my opinion, they are harder to read. Will a period of East-West relaxation, lasting, if I am right, until long after the latest possible date for a British election, vindicate the government? Will it help the Alliance get off the Liberal unilateralist book? Or will it simply defuse the whole defence issue and thereby make the cloud-cuckoo land irresponsibility of Labour more or less irrelevant?

Let us consider the two main scenarios now being canvassed. In the first, Mrs Thatcher scoops the pool. To her right wing she will point out that she has managed to keep British weapons off the negotiating table and that the prospect of their efficacy being undermined by Star Wars developments has receded. To the more pacific public she can, or at any rate will, maintain that the process of arms control has been successfully promoted by the British government; she will claim to have been whispering influential encouragement in Reagan's ear, and more generally point the moral that it is the West's (and Britain's) resolute possession of

nuclear weapons which has forced the Russians to do a deal. The next step will be a Thatcher visit to Moscow during the winter to help promote other, "harmless" arms control measures that may still be in play — conventional force cuts, limitations on chemical and biological warfare and a new test ban. With this mantle of conciliatory statesmanship wrapped around her she will, according to one extravagant version, find her personal popularity so restored that she will be able to call her election next spring before the looming economic recession catches up with her.

The pro-Labour version is naturally different, and has already begun to make a tentative appearance at the Labour conference in Blackpool. It runs something like this: The Soviet willingness to do business proves that they are not ogres but reasonable people, as we have maintained all along; it also shows that, given a minimum of American goodwill, the huge, useless arsenal of nuclear weapons really can be drastically reduced. A great many highly respectable, even Conservative, strategic experts have admitted that there is no real military need for American cruise missiles in Britain; the new era of East-West co-operation removes the last vestiges of a political rationale as well. Having got so far let us now push even harder for a "non-nuclear Europe in a non-nuclear world" and insist that Britain and France contribute to the process, instead of brooding on their clutch of warheads while everybody else is reducing theirs.

As between these two scripts, it is difficult to say which will "play" better. There are certainly some plusses on the government side. An expansive mood of international optimism must help all incumbent governments. Still more important will be the neutralization of the anti-Reagan factor which has become so deeply entrenched on the left and even the centre of British politics, distorting public attitudes to all alliance matters and smearing a "Reaganite" prime minister with guilt by association. On the other hand, common-sense proclaims that those parties (Labour and the Alliance) who are in most difficulties over defence and security will benefit most if it is a less urgent and frightening matter to the general public than it has promised to become. I do not see how, in a successful post-summit atmosphere, defence could become the "issue" of the election — and in that case one of the most effective Conservative weapons against Labour and the Alliance will have been blunted. In terms of global security and economic prosperity the whole world will benefit from a successful meeting in Reykjavik. Looking at it with their usual parochial intensity, British politicians may also conclude that all the British parties have something to gain. But I believe the Opposition probably has more at stake.

moreover... Miles Kington

Quickest way to a million

People who do very unusual jobs indeed (30): The man who counts people at public gatherings, and everything else as well. You've probably seen his headlines. "Two million flock to see Pope." "200 Arrested as Police Find Ounce of Cannabis." "Britain £3 billion in red." You probably wondered who was responsible for producing such well rounded-up figures. What you didn't know was that it was all the work of one man, Rounder-Up to the Media, John Wheeler. But how is he able to go on turning out such spot-on statistics. How can he be so accurate all the time?

"We can't," admits Wheeler blithely. "Frankly, after the first million we stop counting, and we round it up to the next million. I don't know if you've ever counted a papal flock, but not only do they all look a bit the same, they also don't keep very still, what with all the bowing and crossing themselves."

The only way you could do it accurately is taking an aerial photograph of the crowd and hand it to the computer to work out. But then you'd get a headline saying, "1,678,1634 flock to see Pope, not including 35,467 who couldn't get a glimpse of him", and, believe me, nobody wants that sort of headline.

The art of big figures, avers Wheeler, lies in psychology, not statistics. The public likes a figure it can admire. It likes millionaires, and million-sellers, and centuries and cricket, so Wheeler's international agency gives them the figures it wants, which involves not only rounding up but rounding down.

In the old days people used to deal with crowds on the Isle of Wight principle. You know, they'd say that every day the population of the world increased by the number of people who could stand upright on the Isle of White, or the rain forests were being decreased by an area the size of Rutland. This meant nothing. Most people had never been to the Isle of Wight for a start, and even if they had, they only had a vision of lots of Chinese standing in the grounds of the Cowes Yacht Club. And the Rutland comparison was so useless that they were driven to

abolish Rutland to get rid of it. "No, what people want is a few good millions. A hundred million, if possible. One of our inventions was street value, for instance. In the old days they used to say that police had discovered drugs in a quantity large enough to get Rutland stoned for a fortnight. We started saying that the drugs had a street value of £10 million. Absolutely meaningless, but people understand it better."

Sometimes they do get figures spot on. "250,000 flock to see royal two", was one of his recent headlines, and although the 250,000 was a rounded-up figure, the two was quite correct. In his palatial office he sits surrounded by relics of past headlines — a million-year-old fossil, a £500,000 Monet, a photograph of Mrs Thatcher's £500,000 house — but pride of place goes to a pair of shoes framed on the wall.

"Why the shoes? Because they cost me £39.99. They serve as a reminder of mankind's other great urge, to have stupid odd figures. Strange, isn't it? They want mass demos of exactly half a million, but they also want their gramophone records to go round at 33, 45 or 78rpm. We have stayed in business by remembering that below a certain level people want oddity. They don't want a rocket costing £299 million and 99p, and they don't want a radio costing exactly £50."

How does he explain the times when figures clash — when, for example, the organizers of a demo claim 250,000 but the police put it at nearer 100,000?

"We provide both sets of figures, the figures the organizers want and those the police want. The public believes both. If we gave the true figure, about 167,890, nobody would believe it, because it really doesn't sound believable."

John Wheeler's name has never become well known, as he is a shy figure, but his firm has an annual turnover of £3 million and his eye for the right figure has made him a very rich man. His chief satisfaction, though, comes from the people he meets in the counting game.

"Exactly two billion, to be precise."

melancholy calculations in an avalanche of summit excitement and speculation. It worked. As public relations the summit is already a success. Reykjavik knocked Zakharov off the front page. Indeed, it already seems retrograde to be talking about the Daniloff affair. Old news. "The board has been swiftly cleared of a clutter of pawns so pursuit of larger stakes can resume," approved *The New York Times*.

And: "The extortion intended by the seizure of Mr Daniloff worked, to a degree, but the Soviet Union paid a heavy price, at least in American opinion." Heavy price? No price. There is nothing so humiliating to launch a mood of good feeling, nothing like a snap summit to induce a state of amnesiac excitement. The networks lead the way, erasing the past as they go.

It does not matter much that the president claims that the deal is not a deal and that the summit is not a summit, though the television networks had quite a time with arched brows and knowing grins about the obvious doubletalk. But doubletalk — lying — is the soul of diplomacy. The problem is not that a covering lie is told. The problem is the substance of the underlying truth. The problem is what has been forfeited on the road to Reykjavik and what remains to be forfeited when we get there.

The author is a senior editor of *The New Republic*.

if the lift has failed because the power has failed — might not the microphone and loudspeaker (why should they be hidden, incidentally, and where are the instructions for finding them, particularly in the dark?) fail also?

As for "Reasons for the stoppage and where keys to premises can be found will appear automatically on a monitoring screen in the control office", it suggests that the people in charge have never heard of human fallibility, or even of human beings. Or, burglars come to that, who would have a high old time "hacking" into computer systems in which they can find "where keys to premises can be found".

A friend recently bought a home computer, for use as a word processor. He uses it extensively, and professes himself delighted with it. But he said something significant when he was describing it to me: "Of course, I'm only using about a tenth, if that, of the machine's capacity." I suspect that if he was offered a pair of gloves with a couple of dozen fingers on each, he would not buy them, for he would calculate that they made no economic sense for a man with normal hands, and would urge the salesman to try selling them instead to an octopus.

So let it be with the computerized lift-assistance system. For my part it is the three years of trials could have been better used to improve the machinery of lifts so that they do not break down so often, or to invent a simple and safe way of getting out of a lift that has got stuck, and I should think that lift owners, if that had been done, would find it very much cheaper to pay for the improvements and the emergency exits than to install the new system.

To return to my coinage, the new lifts and escape procedure will be over-educate. But in that sense, we seem constantly bent on rushing into a course of tuition far beyond our brains, the *locus classicus* of our time, of course, is Concord. (Ivan Illich has demonstrated that in all major cities, the average speed of any motor vehicle will always be considerably slower than that of a bicycle.)

Any keen entrepreneur reading these words would be well advised to look into the possibilities of manufacturing a computerized system for remedying the faults in computerized systems of dealing with lift breakdowns. The less adventurous can use the stairs. And I trust that I have made good my assurance that my first paragraph was relevant to what was to follow.

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Defeats already on the road to Reykjavik

by Charles Krauthammer

which to beat back a contrary Congress which is challenging him on everything from a nuclear test ban to South African sanctions. Reagan phoned six undecided Senators to try to stave off an overriding of his veto on South Africa. He argued that such a slip in the face would weaken him at the summit.

Republican campaign advisors see yet another gain from the summit. "A political masterpiece, a real coup," said one. For what? For winning the November Congressional elections on a peace plank. "If you're talking about pure political expediency, it came down well. It's the long-term aspects that are disturbing."

But worse than what may happen at Reykjavik is how we got there. The road to Reykjavik ran through Daniloff. With that deal, Reagan gave up not just a Soviet spy but a principle and a policy. The principle is that in the United

States, spying is a punishable offence. The policy is — was — behind the administration decision to cut down the size of the KGB branch office in New York. Zakharov is free. (And without so much as a decent interval. Before Daniloff had landed in the US, Zakharov was already gone.) And the badly-needed expulsion of 25 senior KGB at the Soviet UN mission is now meekly on hold.

What is wrong with that? Did we not liberate Uri Orlov as a result? Yes, but behind Orlov are tens of thousands in jail and psychiatric hospitals or just asking to leave the prison that is the Soviet Union. The Soviet capacity to manufacture hostages, indigenous and foreign, is unlimited. Against an endless supply of hostages, the West will need an endless supply of principles to give up in exchange.

Hence the final purpose of the rush to summit to bury such

Bernard Levin

If all else fails slide down the greasy cable



Paula Youngs

But we cannot leave it there. Examined more closely, the human-error computer disasters very frequently turn out to be caused not by Garbage In but by the fact that the computerized business or project simply does not need the level of computer operation that has been installed; it is, you might say, over-educate. The vast range of computers now on the market, and the torrent of advertising and promotion of them, has inevitably led to the installation of systems that are largely, or in some cases entirely, unnecessary: more — and here we see Huber's Law in operation — the computerized firm may be the worse off than it was when it was operating without such assistance, or at the very least may have to spend expensive man-hours on trying to find more uses for the system.

(An illustration so elementary as to be almost childish is provided by the fate of so many personal computers: sold as something that would revolutionize the purchaser's life, thousands upon thousands of them were actually used only to play computer games, and when those games were relegated to the attic.)

Now look again at my excerpt from the claims made by the manufacturers for the magic wand that is to turn being trapped in a lift into a remote folk memory, and while you do so let me remind you that, according to official police statistics, the proportion of burglar alarms that go off through malfunctioning of the equipment rather than through burglars is 97 per cent.

"If a lift fails, the equipment sends an alarm to a control centre". Oh, yes? And if the equipment fails, does the lift send the alarm? The alarm "opens up two-way communication for passengers". Oh, yes? And how many times in the last year have you failed to get two-way communication, or even one-way communication, from your telephone? The trapped passengers can then be advised of help on the way, through a hidden microphone and loudspeaker. Oh, yes? And what

happens if the lift fails, the equipment sends an alarm to a control centre. Oh, yes? And if the equipment fails, does the lift send the alarm? The alarm "opens up two-way communication for passengers". Oh, yes? And how many times in the last year have you failed to get two-way communication, or even one-way communication, from your telephone? The trapped passengers can then be advised of help on the way, through a hidden microphone and loudspeaker. Oh, yes? And what

Washington
All summits are a risk, and the Reykjavik summit is more of a risk than most. A snap summit carries added drama and thus higher expectations. And we have already had one inside summit. No one will be satisfied if the only result of this one is a smiling "spirit of Reykjavik". Gorbachov wants real meaning agreements, and the fear here is that he is prepared to call the summit a failure if he does not get them.

Hence the hunger for results. But results where? The Geneva deal closest to completion concerns Euro-missiles. But closest does not mean close. An intermediate Nuclear Forces deal is nowhere near completion. The latest Soviet terms — a time-limited agreement, with leap-of-faith verification and no curb on short-range nuclear systems (which can substitute for dismantled SS20s) — are risible. If Reagan caves in on these terms he will have forfeited his single most important foreign policy achievement: facing down the Russians and holding Nato together on INF deployment.

Why, then, go to Reykjavik? For one thing, Ronald Reagan likes summits. Not for the glory but for the talk. He believes that, one-on-one, he can change things; if not the Evil Empire's wish to prevail, then its illusion about a corresponding American wish.

Besides turning Gorbachov around with a good chat, the summit has other purposes. It gives the president a cluh with

A famous comedian of my youth, Will Hay, once made a film called *Where's That Fire?* in which he and his two sidekicks (Graham Moffat and Moore Marriott) ran a remote rural fire station. They decided that it needed modernizing, and the first new piece of equipment to be installed was the familiar, but for them hitherto lacking, pole, running from the top of the building to the ground, down which any firemen who were upstairs when the alarm sounded would slide, for maximum speed of turnout.

They had various comic difficulties in installing it — it got jammed in the street outside, they knocked people down with it as they manoeuvred, and so on — but finally it was in position. Shortly afterwards, the alarm bell rang, and the entire brigade ran up the stairs to the top of the building and slid, one by one, down the pole.

It may be several paragraphs before the precise relevance of that story becomes apparent, but I assure you that it will in the end.

Huber's Law, first discovered and enunciated by the late Patrick Huber, states: "Progress means deterioration." You do not have to search very assiduously in the recesses of our world to find examples of its working. But a potential demonstration of its validity was to be found in this newspaper recently, in an item by my Home Affairs colleague Peter Evans. He reported that last year there were 22,100 calls for assistance for freeing people trapped in lifts, and went on to describe what has been hailed as a solution to this problem, which is a system developed by a manufacturer of lifts, based on the continuous monitoring of them by computer. The system has, it appears, undergone trials in Britain, France and the United States for three years, and has now, apparently, been perfected. This is how the makers say it works:

"If a lift fails, the equipment sends an alarm to a control centre, opening up two-way communication for passengers. They can then be advised of help on the way, through a hidden microphone and loudspeaker. Reasons for the stoppage and where keys to premises can be found will appear automatically on a monitoring screen in the control office."

I do not propose to join the silly clamour about computers. Practically all the horror stories about the disasters wrought by them turn out to be (when, that is, they don't turn out to be wholly fictitious) the result of imprecise or inaccurate programming, whence the computer acronym GIGO for "Garbage In, Garbage Out".

New Delhi
Rajiv Gandhi's visit yesterday to Nagpur, in the western state of Maharashtra, was marked by the biggest security operation the town had ever seen. For as events at Rajghat, the state memorial commemorating Mahatma Gandhi, indicated earlier in the morning, the prime minister's life is very much at risk. Ever since Sikh bodyguards assassinated his mother two years ago, Gandhi has been on the hit-list of every Sikh terrorist group.

He is blamed, as much as his mother, for the "sacrilegious" attack on the Golden Temple of Amritsar and is regarded as the author of all Sikh misfortunes since then. Militant Sikhs believe that if they can kill him, the Indian public will be so hostile to the Sikhs in general that their objective of an independent Sikh state of Khalistan will at last be accomplished.

"Revenge is a dish best eaten cold" is a saying very much in the heart of the Sikh psyche, and Sikh assassins have been known to wait years before avenging affronts to their people. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, lieutenant-governor of Punjab at the time of the Jallianwallabagh massacre of 1919, was assassinated in London in 1940 by a Sikh avenger, long after he had retired.

But it is not only Sikhs who are considered a threat to the prime minister. Insurgents are operating in several hill states of the far north-east of India and rumblings of discontent are heard in the hill districts of West Bengal and the tribal areas of Orissa and Bihar. Left-wing guerrillas are waging a sporadic rebellion in the Warangal district of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Religious extremists of all kinds operate in India, and yesterday's memorial

The ring of steel around Gandhi



A bodyguard with machinegun bars the way during Gandhi's visit last year to the Punjab, the area where he is most at risk

meetings in memory of the Mahatma, on his 117th birthday, should have been an adequate reminder that he was killed by a fanatical Hindu gunman.

As a result, Rajiv Gandhi is constantly surrounded by a wall of security. His house in Racecourse Road in New Delhi is protected by barriers which close off the entire street. He never appears in public, even on the hottest day, without a bullet-proof vest hidden under a high-necked Nehru jacket. The 1,500-strong Special Protection Group which guards him — that is its sole task — is headed by an inspector general and is drawn from the cream of the Delhi police and the central paramilitary police

forces. While local police, paramilitaries or even troops provide an outer security ring wherever the prime minister goes, the SPG provides an inner cordon.

Its members wear greyish brown safari suits, instead of regular uniforms, and so seem to be in plain clothes, but under their jackets they carry revolvers and frequently brandish short-stocked sub-machineguns. Curiously for a country which fails to recognize Israel, and which gives encouragement and official diplomatic status to the PLO, these guns are said to be Israeli-made Uzis.

The SPG was formed to fill a specific need which was being hampered by overlapping police

Michael Hamlyn

THE TIMES DIARY

Radar clutter

The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, which styles itself "the champion of Britain's three million disabled people", could soon be in need of a champion itself. A row over the running of the charity, funded last year by taxpayers to the tune of £225,000, seems certain to surface at a meeting of the All Party Disabling Group when the House convenes later this month. MPs will want to know the reason for a crisis in morale at Radar's London HQ which has led to the departure of almost half its 44 staff over the past year. Critics claim a lack of leadership by George Wilson, Radar's £23,000 p.a. director. One insider told me: "I don't think things will improve until Wilson resigns." Wilson, who says he is introducing a new management structure to tackle the problems, was shaken when I told him the extent of the disaffection. "I'm well aware that there has been dissatisfaction and unhappiness at Radar, but I deeply resent the suggestion that I'm not committed to my job," he said.

Reece is on

Tory Central Office, I learn, pruned a list of 15 potential candidates this week for its vacant post of director of communications. Among those already sounded out is Roger Hayes, director of corporate communications at Thorn-EMI. Hayes, who gave informal public relations advice to the Conservatives in the pre-Tim Bell/Gordon Reece era, would be interested in the posting if it were short-term, I understand. Other names being mentioned to fill the post, from which Harvey Thomas was shifted in August, are former LBC news radio chief Marshall Stewart, now at Central TV — he says no approach has been made so far — and former Ulster Unionist activist David Burnside, of British Airways.

Hussey-gram

Alistair Milne, Director-General of the BBC, received news of the appointment of Marmaduke Hussey as his new chairman in the most public of circumstances on Wednesday, chairing a seminar at the National Film Theatre. Fellow panelist Jeremy Isaacs, head of Channel 4, was in the middle of a speech when he noticed Milne being delivered a note by a messenger. Curious, Isaacs abandoned his text and asked Milne, on behalf of the audience, whether he knew the name of the new chairman. "Yes," replied Milne. "Will you tell us who he is?" asked Isaacs. "No," said Milne. "Are you pleased?" persisted Isaacs. There was a long pause. "Quite pleased," replied Milne.



I suspect Nell's in favour of nuclear power and phasing out Skinner and Scargill

Shaggy

Emerging together from a Labour national executive meeting in Blackpool the other day were Sheffield council leader David Blunkett and fur-trade adviser Gwyneth Dunwoody MP. Blunkett, who had his dog Ben with him, was asked if he and Dunwoody got on all right. "I'm OK," he said, "but Ben's worried she'll turn him into a fur coat."

Eric Hoffer still has his dreams. While party chairman Neville Hough was exhorting the conference in a video of Kincock's keynote speech, Hoffer, the man who did not join the leader's standing ovation, was heard to comment: "If I was leader there'd be none of that bloody nonsense."

Bewitched

A conference briefing sheet expressing opposition to the expulsion of the Liverpool Militants and of two left-wingers in Roy Hattersley's Sparkbrook constituency has exhorted a comment contributed to a similar publication by Neil Kincock in 1976. He wrote: "The fact that witch-hunting is now a regular pastime amongst the party leadership is to be deplored. It should never regain its previous popularity."

Parry thrust

It is not only former Kincock speechwriter John Reid who has infiltrated the new pressure group for Labour parliamentary candidates, PPC Liaison, set up by Ken Livingstone and Peter Hain. I hear he has been joined by Colin Parry, candidate for Ynys Mûr. Parry, brother of Gwynis, is Kincock's brother-in-law.

PHS

THE JOB FO...
MR GANDHI...
THE TIMES FRIDAY OCTOBER 3 1986



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

THE JOB FOR THE CHAIRMAN

The news in yesterday's *Times* that the new Chairman of the BBC had to search through the telephone directory to find his new place of work did nothing to calm the fears in Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London, W1. It also further roused the hopes of self-promoting moralists in Parliament Square, SW1. Here was a Prime Ministerial appointment, it was said, utterly indifferent to the subtle practices of broadcasting and directed solely towards purging the corporation's too liberal tendencies.

In Blackpool, Mr Gerald Kaufmann had already produced the ritual promise of future sacking — as previously delivered to the Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the Rover Group and others. Everywhere — from Mrs Mary Whitehouse — were heard familiar noises, all more predictable than *Songs of Praise* and more irrelevant than canned laughter. For whatever radical deeds might have been hoped or feared eighteen months ago, the appointment of Mr Marmaduke Hussey to chair the BBC Board of Governors must today be seen as a small part of what this Government has designated as a very slow process of change.

It is legitimate to regret that more has not been done sooner to save what is best in this great British institutional dinosaur. It is legitimate to be sceptical about whether those great erstwhile qualities of public service would not have

been better protected by greater changes than are now set to take place.

But the simple fact is that Mrs Thatcher long ago baulked at the prospect of genuine reform of the British Broadcasting Corporation. It is a tribute to her good sense — if not to her courage — that she seems to have recognized that retreat.

She has not appointed a determined advocate of her own political views. In the current climate, which is no little of her own making, such a choice would be counter-productive.

She has not appointed a man who is at his happiest with an axe in his hand. Such men are only useful if there is a fight to be won, a clear objective to be reached. It was ironic that for so long there were rumours that Lord King would be given the job. The British Airways boss who had caused such impatient ructions during BA's slow progress towards privatization could hardly have borne the institutionalized uncertainties of Broadcasting House.

Mr Hussey may endure them better. His prime task is to ensure that the BBC's editorial independence from state control — the one quality that makes the licence fee worth paying — is maintained for as long as that unfair, regressive, hypothecated tax upon the television-owning public is maintained.

This will be neither quick nor easy. Suspicion and fear stalk both the corporation's corridors and the corridors of

Westminster. Programme makers have reacted to this year's alarms by becoming more difficult, even devious. Politicians have reacted by becoming more vocal and intrusive.

Mr Hussey has to build bridges inside the BBC to ensure that he knows where potential fires are burning. He has to build bridges outside the BBC to ensure that he knows which fires can be encouraged and which need to be quenched at source. He will have less difficulty with the former for which his previous experience has prepared him well, than with the latter. It is possible to rise to great executive heights in Broadcasting House without gaining an adequate picture of how the organization does the strange things that it does: the man who has barely found Portland Place on the A-to-Z street map is at a big disadvantage.

Previous chairmen have felt little need to know their way through the maze. They have relied on their Director General to keep them informed and their common sense to do the rest. Mr Hussey should examine the character and career of his Director General: he should read the internal reports of the *Real Lives* affair, he should examine the making (and the marketing) of *The Monocled Mannequin*; he should ask himself what he has to do to protect an organization that has been given a fresh opportunity to protect itself but seems still to have so little will to do so.

OVER HERE

Yesterday's Labour conference, in the debate on Nato and defence policy, applauded this impassioned peroration: "The Americans boast they fought world war one in Europe and world war two in Europe. Don't let them boast that they fought world war three in Europe." The applause for this argument was not perhaps deafening, but it was significantly unaccompanied by boos or expressions of disapproval.

These lines carry the implication that America was in some sense responsible for the two world wars. That is, of course, the exact opposite of the traditional anti-American complaint that the United States involved itself in those wars rather late in the day.

What, then, did the audience think it was applauding? Perhaps the best explanation is that it was determined to find the US guilty of starting a hypothetical third world war fought on European soil and simply extended the assumption of American guilt backwards in time to these earlier conflicts.

The Labour leadership is, of course, more circumspect, but it is circumspect within a tradition of anti-Americanism. Mr Kinnoch, for instance, has generously absolved President Reagan of any sympathy with his Defense Secretary's criticism of Labour unilateralism. In fact, the President shares Mr Weinberger's point of view — at least the American

Ambassador (who should know) thinks he does. But by insisting that the American administration has no real complaint about Labour defence policy, Mr Kinnoch is able to reconcile Britain's continued membership of a US-led alliance with the removal from Britain of the American deterrent which underpins it.

The anti-American low ground can be glimpsed in the shifty warnings of Shadow Defence Secretary Denis Davies against any attempt by the Americans to "subordinate" the defence policy of a "sovereign" government. Subordinate in this context is a useful verb which obscures the very considerable difference between an ally's criticism and an attempted coup.

And, indeed, many of the delegates yesterday plainly regarded American troops in Britain as an occupying force rather than fellow-members of a defensive alliance. Until recently, such sentiments were sharply disavowed by party leaders because they were felt to be unpopular with the majority of voters. Their franker expression today reflects the fact that anti-Americanism is a theme running strongly in British society at large. Labour feels that it is an advantage to be seen as anti-American and that Mrs Thatcher will suffer electorally from her association with President Reagan.

It is an apparently shrewd

calculation, but it may yet turn out to be mistaken. Popular anti-Americanism is quite different from Labour's more fixed and ideological kind. Politically, it is by and large a response to President Reagan's reputation on this side of the Atlantic — as a trigger-happy cowboy who cannot be trusted with nuclear weapons. This impression in the popular mind, always a caricature, is likely to be greatly amended in the future as a result of the forthcoming Reykjavik summit and progress towards an arms control agreement.

Even if that should not come to pass, however, Labour could well come to grief through misunderstanding what non-political anti-Americanism is essentially about. It is a normal nationalist resentment against a powerful friend and ally and it expresses itself in grumbling and irritation.

But people who grumble about America will not necessarily wish to break up an alliance with the US which has helped keep the peace in Europe for forty years and which assists our own national interests. They will remember, if some Labour delegates do not, that if any Americans bear some slight responsibility for world war two, it is the American isolationists. And they will accordingly be suspicious of a party and a defence policy which encourages a revival of isolationism in the great republic.

MR GANDHI'S NARROW ESCAPE

Yesterday's attempt on the life of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, was another warning — if any were needed — of the element of chance in the destiny of nations. Inevitably, thoughts returned to the manner in which Rajiv Gandhi came to power, inheriting the mantle of his assassinated mother. Inevitably, too, thoughts turned forward to speculate about what would have happened if the attempt, however random and poorly organized, had succeeded.

But the immediate concern must be the problem of ensuring the safety of the Indian leader outside the capital. Despite the presence of hundreds of security guards and elaborate precautions, a man with a home-made gun was able to remain undetected for long enough to fire his pistol, not just once but three times in all. The fact that this was possible only two years after the killing of Indira Gandhi suggests continuing lapses in security which will need to be examined.

It will, of course, be said with some justification that the two attempts were quite different. The one was meticulously planned from inside the trusted Sikh guard and almost impossible to prevent. The

other was apparently committed by the single-minded crank, who is the nightmare of every security service.

But the worldwide concern that even so unprofessional an assassination attempt has aroused illustrates the speed with which Rajiv Gandhi has established himself as a world leader. When he became prime minister there were many who liked to describe him as an airline pilot who had risen above his level of competence. He had taken the job, they said, only out of a sense of duty to the memory of his mother and deceased brother, and to India. Little was expected of his premiership and much was feared.

Two years later, he has become an accomplished statesman abroad, whose opinions and representations on behalf of the less developed world command attention. At home, he has made serious attempts to solve the seemingly insoluble secessionist crises in the Punjab and Kashmir and end the communal violence in Assam. He has also made an assault on India's age-old corruption, though so far with limited success.

These moves, which have threatened many vested interests, have made him predictably unpopular in

many quarters, not least with some members of his own Congress Party. They fear that he risks losing their party's power by wanting to change too much too fast. Despite such criticisms, however, Rajiv Gandhi has managed to project the image of a leader who is serious about preserving India as a unitary state and who is courageous enough to contest the claims of secessionist leaders. This is an achievement that has evaded many of his predecessors.

Paradoxically, it is the achievement of a man who was largely untrained in politics before ascending to power. But then India is rich in paradox. Despite its leaders' rejection of violence, in the tradition of Mahatma Gandhi, it is a society riven by strife. Sectarian murder, caste-based feuding, bride-burning are not unusual. Human life in India comes cheap.

In 1984 one response to the assassination of Indira Gandhi was a two-day orgy of revenge killing which left more than 2,500 people dead. Two years later, the assassination of Mrs Gandhi's heir — had it succeeded — could have brought on even greater convulsions of violence. Fortunately for India's Prime Minister, the attempt failed. But it was a narrow escape.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Straightening out defence policy

From the President of The British Atlantic Committee

Sir, Before the controversy over the Labour Party's defence policy goes further, it is important to get one thing straight. Briefly stated, it is that it is not "interference in our internal affairs" for the United States — or for that matter any of our other Allies — to express views about it.

The very essence of the Atlantic Alliance is that it provides the effective collective security to which only lip service was paid in the 1930s. Defence policy for the Atlantic area is a matter for discussion and agreement amongst the Allies, and it is remarkable to what extent that policy has always been the result of collective consultation, through which national plans are fitted into a coherent whole.

Thus, no member of the Alliance can "go it alone" in formulating new approaches, or be immune from comment or criticism if those new approaches are perceived by other members as having a material effect on their own, or common, interests and security. (Mr Healey's remarks on *Panorama* (September 29) should surprise nobody, because nobody has greater experience of, or has made a greater contribution to, the Nato defence planning process).

Of course, a party not in government does not participate in that process; but it is not sensible to leave it in no doubt what others think well beforehand.

There is another case in point where the boot is on the other foot. The Social Democratic Party in the Federal Republic of Germany is also developing new ideas on defence. If ever put into effect, they could have profound consequences for the role, effectiveness and viability of the British Army and Royal Air Force in Germany. It is fair to say that the Labour Party has the right — even the duty — to form considered views on this issue and communicate them to the SPD.

There is room for argument about the content, timing, and manner of outside comment on these things; but not about the principle of the right, and duty, to make it.

Yours truly,
JOHN KILLICK, President,
The British Atlantic Committee,
30A St James's Square, SW1,
September 30.

School repairs

From Wing Commander I.R. WALKINGTON

Sir, Having read Sir Edward Ford's letter (September 25) about the burden of paying VAT on school repairs, may I mention a similar problem that we have come across. The Government, so far as I know, has no direct responsibility for financing church repairs but it is legally responsible for paying the majority (85 per cent) of the cost of improvements to voluntary-aided schools.

I administer five such grammar schools and for each of the last three years we have sought approval for the installation of fire precautions (classified as 'improvements'), the work having been identified by the Fire Service as essential. Our requests have been declined. We are not un-sympathetic. We appreciate that the Government has insufficient resources even for such priorities.

Winchester Cathedral

From the Director of the Winchester Cathedral Trust

Sir, Nigel Andrew's article (September 27) about Winchester Cathedral showed the happier side of this wonderful old building. Photographs taken on the northern side would have shown that the whole of the north transept roof is hidden in a plastic cocoon whilst major repairs are carried out on the timbers below.

This task alone will last 18 months and cost about £200,000. Other similar tasks will follow as the necessary funds are raised by the trust. Sadly, the 75p visitors are asked to donate is insufficient to meet these costs, which we estimate will total £3 million during the next five to 10 years.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. TURNER, Director,
Winchester Cathedral Trust,
5a The Close,
Winchester, Hampshire,
September 29.

Sale of vicarages

From Lady Elton

Sir, The sale of a vicarage, preceded by perfunctory "consultation" is a grievous shock to a parish, which is likely to see it change hands again at a vast profit. There are many imaginative and capable architects well able to alter a vicarage so that it can be economically heated and maintained.

This is especially true of the sturdy and spacious Victorian vicarage, but "Victorian" has become a term of fear and opprobrium in the Church of England. The Victorian Society reported (April 1985) that one or two diocesan advisory committees had refused to allow members of the society to sit on the DAC.

The real tragedy, as the Reverend J. W. Masling points out (September 27), is that the integrated unity of church, vicarage, and often a school, has been irrevocably destroyed. It is

Investment in the Tunnel

From Major-General Sir John Acland

Sir, It is possible to understand, and almost to sympathise with, Mr Kinnoch's problems on defence policy. He has no experience of government and a wife dedicated to CND.

What, however, is not fair to the electorate is the failure of Mr Denis Healey to explain his volte-face. As an MP, minister, even as Secretary of State for Defence, and thereafter, he has consistently supported Britain's nuclear deterrent. Nothing he has said recently has explained his sudden conversion to unilateralism and it would be sad if such an intelligent politician were deemed to be so much a fudger. Could he enlighten those who have in the past respected him?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ACLAND,
Feniton Court,
Honiton, Devon,
September 29.

From Mr D. M. Young

Sir, A clue to what might happen to the United Kingdom's position in Nato if a Labour government should ask the Americans to remove their nuclear weapons from British soil is provided by the New Zealand case. By refusing to allow vessels in its harbours that were suspected of carrying nuclear missiles, the Lange Government brought upon itself the wrath and ire of its closest allies.

As a direct result, New Zealand has been effectively shut out of the protection offered under the Anzus treaty. This was done despite the statements of Mr Lange that he did not see his action as conflicting with any responsibilities under the pact and that his country wished to remain an active member of it.

Mr Kinnoch should take note. Yours truly,
DORIAN M. YOUNG,
Kilmorey Court,
279 St Margaret's Road,
Twickenham, Middlesex,
September 30.

From Mr Maurice Ross

Sir, In view of the controversy surrounding the Labour Party's defence policy I find it ironic that the conference should hail the Leader's speech today with a chant to the tune of "The Stars and Stripes Forever".

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE ROSS,
27 Shavington Avenue,
Hale,
Cheshire,
September 30.

Clergy widows

From the Secretary of the Church of England Pensions Board

Sir, In his letter (September 24) Canon Wilkinson expressed concern about the situation of the wife and children of a clergyman who dies in office.

The Church would always have made every effort to arrange housing in these circumstances although, at the time to which he referred (six years ago), the resources available to my board were limited.

This problem was recognised and, in 1983, the board was able to introduce a new housing scheme which provides equity sharing mortgage loans or properties for rent. The provision of housing ought, thankfully, no longer to be a matter of anxiety for clergy widows or retired clergymen.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. RADFORD, Secretary,
The Church of England Pensions Board,
53 Tufton Street,
Westminster, SW1.

Pressures on NHS

From the Chairman of the General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association

Sir, Mr Ray Whitney (September 25), recently released from the constraints of office as a minister of the DHSS, now advocates "radical care", whilst preserving the essence of the NHS. He also criticises "health service insiders", and in particular the BMA, for failing to propose solutions which measure up to his aspirations.

He does not, of course, tell us what radical alternatives would satisfy him but urges us to look at them honestly! The Secretary of State, Norman Fowler, at a recent public meeting to discuss the Government's discussion document on primary health care, reassured the profession and the public that the Government is still committed to a comprehensive health service available to all without financial deterrent to necessary medical treatment.

The medical profession welcomes that pledge and believes the public would be reassured if Mr

French lesson

From Mr Peter Lewison

Sir, No one circumnavigating 2,000 miles round France, as my wife and I have just done, could fail to be impressed by the confidence and pride in its future as shown by French investment in roads, railways, schools, housing and factories.

This was evident, not merely in major towns, but in many comparatively small ones, and contrasted sadly with the shabby, pinched air of such institutions in England. What also impressed us was the quality and imagination of the new building — especially compared with our lame-duck municipal housing.

Clearly the French are not pushing their problems under the carpet, to be unearthed by the next generation — benefit in our case of North Sea oil. Perhaps some wise economist can explain the virtues of our disinflation policy, which is reducing manufacture, increasing imports and unemployment and dividing society, with a superstitious devotion only equalled by believers in Joanna Southcott's Box.

Yours truly,
PETER LEWISON,
Court Hill House,
East Dean,
Nr Chichester, West Sussex,
September 25.

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East Dean,
Nr Chichester, West Sussex,
September 25.

Last train let-down

From Mr Alan Moore

Sir, On September 14 I boarded a train at Hung Hom station, Hong Kong, to commence a journey entirely by rail, returning me to the UK after seven years in the Far East.

My travels took me through eight countries, nine time zones and over 9,500 miles of railway track. Throughout this journey every train departed and arrived strictly to schedule, until I caught the 19:45 from Waterloo to Eastleigh on a Saturday 13 days after leaving Hong Kong.

This, the last train of my journey, was delayed at Basingstoke, then diverted around Wiltshire, to deposit me with waiting relatives over one hour late.

Not only was this train the only one to run late, it was also by far the dirtiest.

My thanks to British Rail. It's nice to think some things never change.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN MOORE,
22 Martin Avenue,
Stubbington,
Fareham,
Hampshire,
September 30.

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ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 3 1908

Wilbur Wright (1867-1912) went to France in August, seeking a market for the "airplane" which he and his brother, Orville, had invented. On a race course outside Le Mans he was making the tests required in the sale of the French rights to a syndicate. By the end of the year, when he left, he had made over 100 flights, was airborne for more than 25 hours and ended with a record flight of more than two hours.

MR WRIGHT AT LE MANS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Le Mans, Sept. 30

Mr Wright is an altogether extraordinary person, and his actions are unlike those of ordinary men. Even those who know him best have given up attempting to forecast what he will do in any particular circumstances. The only thing that one can count upon is the truth of any positive statement that he makes; but then he never makes a positive statement, if he can possibly help it. Few men have a simpler and more attractive manner, few men have a more charming smile, but few men are less communicative, and certainly no one that I ever met was more indifferent to considerations which might naturally be expected to influence him. Mr Wright is an ascetic savant, refined and dignified recluse. His mind is like the figure of a geometrical proposition. He seems to have taken up flying in order to find out whether certain results, which he had obtained on paper, come true in practice. Retiring by temperament, he dislikes a crowd, and had kept it at arm's length as long as he could. His love of solitude leads him to sleep on two or three planks laid across the roof-beams of his aeroplane shed, though even here two bullets from the adjacent rifle ranges have found him out, and left holes in the flimsy walls of his shelter, one indeed insolently passing through the midst of the framework of his machine.

This detachment from the grosser interests of the business man, this indifference to the feelings and expectations of the general public, is in itself beyond criticism. One cannot but admire the deliberateness of his movements, the meticulous care which he bestows upon the machine, which is the work of his own hands and brain. He is perfectly entitled to fly when and only when "he feels like it", when he is satisfied with the weather conditions and with the state of his motor. Anyone can understand that to a man of his character the presence of an enormous crowd waiting hour after hour to see him "do something" must be extremely distasteful. He has not invited people to come; he has seldom expressed even a hope that there will be something for them to see. He cannot help their coming, but they come at their own risk, and cannot complain if they are disappointed.

But even Mr Wright, his mind intent on problems of lubrication and centrifugal force, cannot afford any more than those whom his achievements fill with admiration, to ignore indelicately the facts of the earth on which all he spends most of his time. I cannot discover what he really thinks about his proceedings here. He is said to have committed himself to the phrase that they are a "demonstration that the problem of aviation has been solved". If this merely means that when there is a calm or a very gentle breeze and when his motor behaves itself, and when he does not run out of oil or petrol, he can fly alone or with a passenger for a considerable time at a height of 40ft to 50ft, and at a speed of a kilometre a minute, it is as true as his feats are amazing. But whether Mr Wright be a "demonstrator" of ascertained truths, or, as it seems more reasonable to suppose, an experimenter, it is certain that he is, though he doubtless understands them better than anyone else, still frequently baffled him, the fact remains that he has a world-wide reputation. He is also, for all his habits of retirement, a public character. Whatever he may call his feats at Avron, they are a public performance. Curly keep the ground: multitudes arrive on foot, by motor, by bicycle, by six or seven special trains which run every day. The Press describes his every movement at conscientious length. Le Mans has been galvanised into life, and become once more historic. Mr Wright is no longer a mysterious hermit in the Killdeer Hills of Northern Carolina, but a public celebrity. Avron is the Mecca of an enthusiastic crowd.

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PETER LEWISON,
Court Hill House,
East Dean,
Nr Chichester, West Sussex,
September 25.

Streets ahead

From Mr C. W. Pratley

Sir, "Fleet Street" continue (letter, September 29).

"Whitchell" still serves without confusion, though most Government offices are elsewhere.

Yours etc.
CLIVE PRATLEY,
The Old Chapel,
Aldfield,
Nr Ripon, North Yorkshire,
September 29.

From Mr N. Leventon

Sir, Flight Street? (letter, September 29).

Yours sincerely,
N. LEVENTON,
66 Teignmouth Road, NW2,
September 30.

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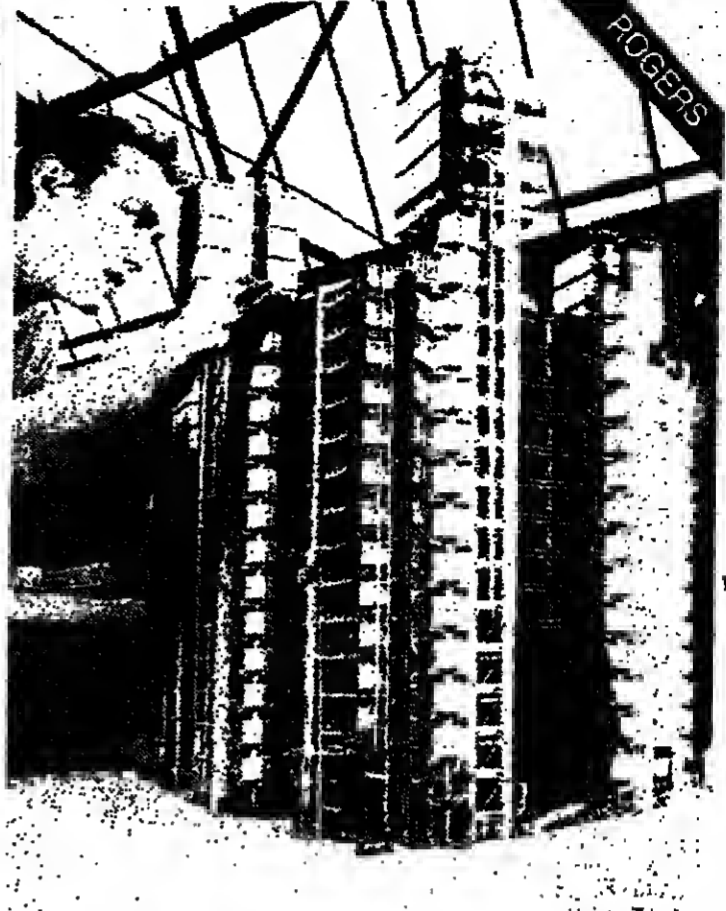
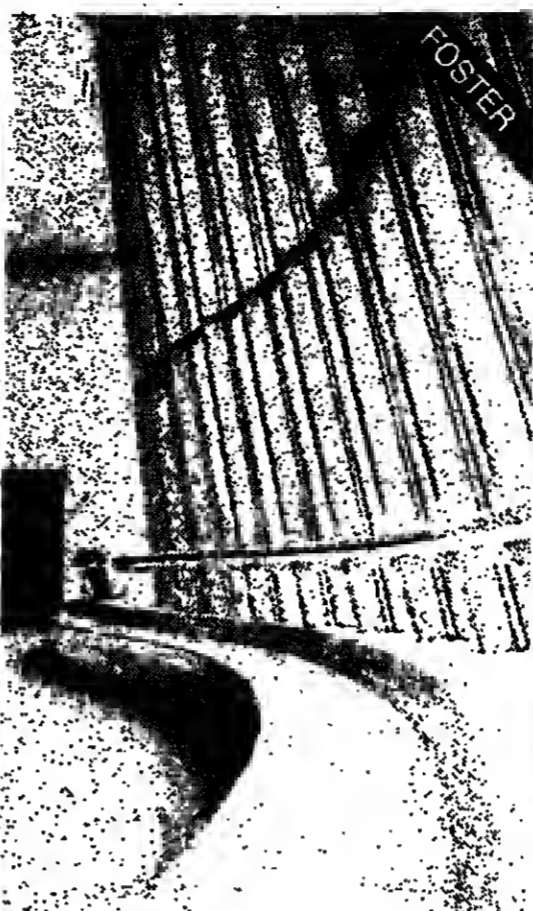
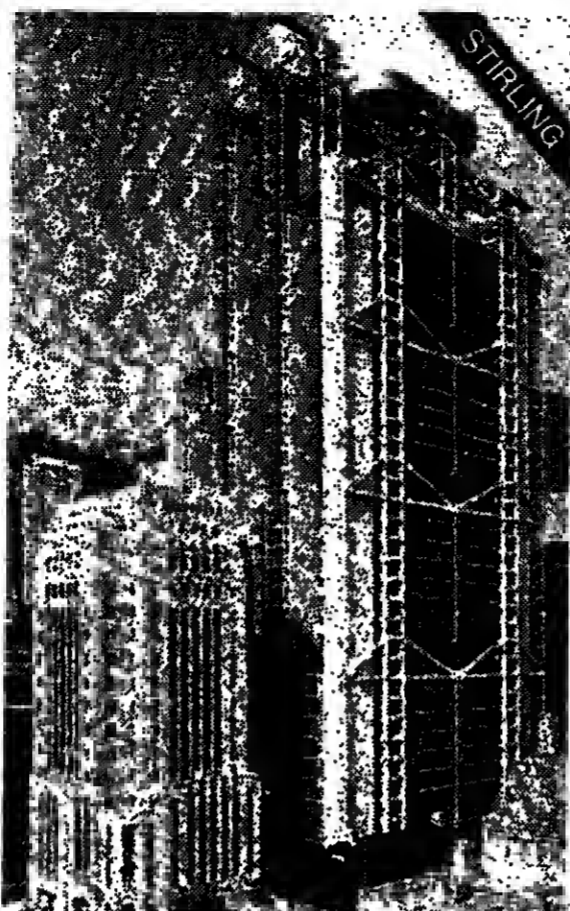
Yours sincerely,
N. LEVENTON,
66 Teignmouth Road, NW2,
September 3

A cheer for Britain's image builders

As the New Architecture Exhibition opens at the Royal Academy today, Charles Kneivitt, *The Times* Architecture Correspondent, flies the flag for a wealth of British talent



Stars of the architectural firmament: James Stirling, left, James Foster and Richard Rogers, and going right, Stirling's Hong Kong Bank in Chater Road, Hong Kong; Foster's Staatsgalerie for Stuttgart, West Germany, and Rogers' Lloyd's building in the City of London



In *A Broken Wave*, Lord Escher's penetrating analysis of the reconstruction of Britain after the Second World War, he quotes two commentators who represent diametrically opposed views of the current state of the arts. "All sensible and sensitive people," says the writer Paul Johnson, "know that modern architecture is bad and horrible." For the American architect Philip Johnson, who at 80 this year takes a telescopic view of present trends within a historical perspective, Britain is the fount of "the best modern architecture in the world."

country has proved to be one of our least appreciated exports — except by those abroad. The three best buildings by Norman Foster, Richard Rogers and James Stirling, whose work is celebrated in the New Architecture exhibition at the Royal Academy opening today, are all overseas: the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank headquarters in Hong Kong, the Pompidou Centre in Paris and the Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart. Meanwhile, with rare exceptions, every architect struggles to find patrons on his home patch with enough foresight and commitment to produce similar work here. The Prince of Wales, who entered the national debate on architecture two years ago, has never passed public comment on the three leading contemporary British architects, but he undoubtedly speaks for the lay

person when, like William Morris, he states his preference for buildings that are "beautiful as well as socially useful". The trouble is, of course, that beauty is the most subjective quality on earth: what is one critic's oil refinery is another person's 20th-century equivalent of a Gothic cathedral. The establishment opinion — and there is one represented by the Royal Institute of British Archi-

The Dallas lifestyle of executive jets

— is that Rogers, Foster and Stirling are the very cream of the profession worldwide. It is for that reason that all three received the Royal Gold Medal for architecture from the Queen, or the institute's recommendation, during the past six years.

In the case of Stirling it was in 1980, before he changed gear from hi-tech to the post-modernist style, the latter of which does not amuse those with more puritanical convictions in the institute. But to concentrate on these three celebrities alone, whose Dallas lifestyles of executive jets, smart houses and fast cars now form the subject of eulogies in print, would be to deny the wealth of architectural talent employed in this country on a range of projects, not all of them as prestigious, or expensive, as those already mentioned.

Hi-tech buildings, the successors to the Victorian engineering structures that glorified technology and the use of new materials, feature high in the first division of recent work, but the more decorative approach of architects such as Arup Associates, Edward Cullinan, Ahrends Burton &

Koralek, Terry Farrell, Jeremy Dixon, BDP, Barry Gasson and, in the public sector, Colin Stansfield Smith, undoubtedly enjoy more universal popular appeal. Each, to a greater or lesser degree, has come under the stylistic influence of American post-modernism, whose way was paved by Robert Venturi's seminal book, *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*, published in 1966.

An impact on the way of practising

We shall soon be able to see Venturi's thesis illustrated when plans are unveiled sooo for the National Gallery extension in Trafalgar Square. Ornament, decoration, pattern and colour are combined with a legacy of the English arts-and-

crafts traditions by these architects, to produce work no less of its age than a sophisticated bank skyscraper or centre for the world's insurance market, such as Rogers' Lloyd's building in the City of London. The building's visual language is, however, both readily understood by a broad cross-section of people, and consciously designed to elicit such empathy from them. And, because such projects tend to be more domestic in scale, they relate more easily in their immediate surroundings, a phenomenon which has also succumbed to critical pigeon-holing by being described as "contextual".

Examples may be seen in Cullinan's reconstruction of St Mary's Church, Barnes, in south-west London; Dixoo's housing at St Mark's Road in north Kensington, London; and Hillingdon Civic Centre in north-west London.

But the past few months have also seen a translation of some of these ideas to a new scale, a city scale, as major projects commissioned from some of these architects have been interpreted in their proper urban and social context. The writing of Colin Rowe, and the writing and drawing of the Luxembourg brothers, Leon and Roh Krier, have had an enormous impact on the way that practising architects have reappraised the symbolism and comparative status of various public buildings.

● The exhibition is sponsored by Bovis Construction, British Gypsum, the Canary Wharf Development Company, the Electricity Council, Gartner, Otis Elevator and Pilkington Glass. It is open daily, from 10 am to 6 pm. Admission costs £2.50; reductions for pensioners and disabled people.

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Understanding the unavoidable art

Exhibitions on architecture can never be a substitute for experiencing buildings first-hand. They present highly selective, secondhand and largely uncritical images — in photographs, models and drawings — which tend to reflect self-image rather than the reality they portray. The visitor must make of it what best he or she can.

The hope must always be that once familiar with a given project, every effort is made to discover, enjoy and share with others the pleasure which the architect felt when he created his latest offspring.

In bringing together three built and three unbuilt projects by the acknowledged standard-bearers of contemporary British architecture, the Royal Academy and the organizer, Peter Murray, have nevertheless performed a valuable public service.

Because the exhibition will not only introduce their work to a wider audience than hitherto, but raise public understanding of the unavoidable art. In the long term, greater awareness and debate can only lift the overall quality of the built environment from its increasingly sterile depths.

The three built projects — Foster's Hongkong Bank, Rogers' Lloyd's of London headquarters and Stirling's Stuttgart Staatsgalerie — are secular temples to Mammo and culture. Each reflects in its own terms the architect's response to a specific brief, location and type of patronage — the first two buildings being largely in the gift of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

There are other common denominators in their shared belief in the role which single buildings play in widely differing urban contexts; in creating public realms, or in Rogers' term, "people places", largely denied an opportunity to flourish unless the client's brief is extended; and, of course, in celebrating the dynamic possibilities afforded by modern materials and methods.

In terms of stylistic expression, Foster and Rogers adopt slick engineering metaphors to enrich what are disarmingly simple concepts about how human activities

can best be served in a highly structured hierarchy of spaces. Stirling goes further with his mannerist embellishment of form, using any number of devices trawled from past architectures in terms of colours and materials. All three are preoccupied with the movement of people into and through a series of spaces, as if some ritual were being performed.

All this is achieved at a price. In the case of Foster's bank, £500-million, at £5,000 a square metre, the most expensive building in the world. In the case of Rogers' Lloyd's, £163-million, at £3,000 a square metre, the most expensive in Britain.

Both works represent hard acts to follow, although

Leading architects produce their best work abroad

Foster's abandoned new radio headquarters for the BBC, for the Langham Hotel site opposite Broadcasting House in London, shows that again we have been robbed by extraneous forces of a first-class building.

Foster's scheme, which would have linked All Soul's Nash's church at Langham Place, to Cavendish Square, fell victim to a short-term accountancy deal which will mean abandoning the key site for a 16½-acre alternative at White City.

Five years' work has gone down the drain although some of its lessons are being transferred to the post-earthquake Televisa building in Mexico City, in the shadows of the Aztec Stadium.

Overseas clients continue to keep Foster busy, in New York, San Francisco, Frankfurt, Nancy and Nimes, many only a short flight away in the firm's eight-seat Cessna Citation. Meanwhile, Britain seems content for its leading architects to produce their best work abroad.

Stirling's unbuilt project is his design for the National Gallery extension in Trafalgar Square, ironically awarded to

American Robert Venturi, while the British architect built an extension to the Fogg Museum at Harvard.

Whether Stirling's scheme would have been better it is impossible, as yet, to say; and there is always a danger of being chauvinistic for its own sake.

Rogers has chosen, wisely, not to exhibit either his competition entry for the gallery site, or his plan for building a massive development at Court Street on London's South Bank. London is a better place for neither being built and there is always a temptation to be carried along with the hype of such a show as this into believing in the infallibility of any architect's work.

There is this tendency too in Deyan Sudjic's beautifully illustrated, if wordy, book (Thames and Hudson, £10.50) which accompanies the exhibition.

Even the best architects, and their optimistic use of technology in the service of their art, have their limitations.

Apart from Foster's aborted BBC plan, another unbuilt project will be put on display for the first time at the Royal Academy: Rogers' scheme for a new bridge over the Thames, in the manner of medieval London Bridge and the Ponte Vecchio in Florence.

It should provoke some lively discussion and bring into focus once more the capital's most-neglected asset.

Nothing would be more appropriate as the upshot of this exhibition than new commissions for Foster, Rogers and Stirling in their home country. They could start with a joint commission to produce a strategic plan and new buildings for Thameside London as a whole, and the way it relates to the capital's existing urban set-pieces, almost exclusively of Victorian creation.

The Prime Minister herself might consider putting into effect such a study to prove, if nothing else, that her concern for design does not exclude the vision of three of the country's most avant-garde architects.

CK



Reflections: Richard Rogers with his design for the linking of north and south of the Thames and, above, Gary Buxton puts the final touches to the model

A stylish facelift for London

As London goes through a building boom as large as the post-blitz development described by Lord Escher, and largely spurred on by the Big Bang deregulation of the Stock Exchange later this month, it is not surprising that this is where the most significant projects are to be found.

Terry Farrell, as Britain's most fashionable architect outside the Foster-Rogers-Stirling triad, has the lion's share of the work, with his proposals for improving the visually impoverished South Bank arts complex, reconstructing the area above and around Charing Cross station and replacing one of the 1960s office tower block eyesores along London Wall with something resembling an art-deco jukebox.

In the redevelopment plan for Spitalfields Market, bordering the City, Richard McCormac has shown that it is possible to insert a £200 million scheme which is likely to work well at street level at least, if not so well in elevation when seen from a distance.

Jeremy Dixon's masterly plan for the extension and modernization of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, unveiled to the public last week, is an enlightened response to its revitalized surroundings. The temptation for a gross overdevelopment of the available sites was rightly eschewed by his client.

Some of this new-found sensitivity to the urban fabric might yet rub off, one hopes, on the gargantuan plans for Canary Wharf, in London Docklands, which has met with less than total approval from the Docklands Planning Board.

It is tragic that the capital should have lost what would have been Norman Foster's contribution to the Renaissance of urban design with the abandonment of his £100 million BBC plan for Langham Place, 100 yards north of Oxford Circus. But his ideas are on public show for the first time at the exhibition.

It is essential that the Royal Academy's show and the host of related events should be seen for what it is: a celebration of all that is best in contemporary British architecture and which is undoubtedly now the best in the world.

Stylistic debate about the comparative merits of hi-tech or post-modernism or even classical revival architecture are enjoyable for the participants, but in the end it is likely to exclude the social arguments which should go with it. Architecture is, as Sir Denys Lasdun reminds us, the social art, and to discuss it merely in terms of *objets d'art* is to do everyone a grave disservice.

CK

Opens today

**Foster
Rogers
Stirling**

New Architecture:

The sponsorship of the exhibition New Architecture by Bovis Construction Limited, British Gypsum Limited, Canary Wharf Development Company Limited, The Electricity Council, Gartner, Otis Elevator PLC and Pilkington Glass has been recognised by an award under the Government's Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme which is administered by the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts.



Royal Academy of Arts

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**3 October to
21 December 1986**

Open 10 to 6 daily

FOCUS

The City of new shapes

Traditionally, a week has not been considered a long time in design, except for young fashions, and certainly not in property development — but things are changing rapidly.

Only two years ago passions were roused over a proposal to build a glass-and-steel structure, conceived in the 1960s, on a site which was to be cleared of an assortment of listed and unlisted Victorian buildings to make way for both the tower and a new square in which it was to be set.

In the 1960s such clearances and replacements happened all the time, all over the country, resulting in what is now generally seen as a planning and architectural catastrophe.

Making up for a late start with overtime

Yet, two years on, one must reflect that the battle of Mansion House Square has been fought not so much on spurious grounds as on irrelevant ones. The Mies van der Rohe tower, so tenaciously championed by Peter Palumbo, may have survived its first 20 years on the drawing board — but not the last two. For City purposes, its design, whatever its aesthetic or historic merit, has suddenly become utterly passé because of the necessity to incorporate new-technology equipment in modern buildings.

Applications to cater for this in contemporary office buildings have only recently been submitted. For example, the chairman of the City

Corporation's planning committee, Michael Cassidy, says: "We did not get the first planning application for a modern dealing floor until last summer."

Since last summer everyone has been working overtime to make up for the late start. But the very lateness is a sharp reminder of how conservative developers — and in some cases even more so their professional advisers — can be. After all, last autumn a firm of surveyors, Richard Ellis, was suggesting that the Big Bang demand peak had already been passed; and this before the City had a single proper dealing room even under construction.

The final straw was a little-known event, or rather series of events, which happened to an American developer, G. Ware Travelstead. He arrived in the City more than five years ago with the brief of finding a new home for Credit Suisse/First Boston, whose operations, like those of so many leading City financial institutions, are scattered over many different buildings through lack of space.

Mr Travelstead found a row of listed buildings fronting Bishopsgate and sought permission to gut and rebuild modern dealing rooms behind the facades. He was told that keeping the facades would not suffice: the front rooms of the listed buildings would also need to be kept, and only behind them could modern accommodation be provided.

Mr Travelstead was near despair. Then he discovered that just east of the City was an area where the UK planning system does not operate: the



Isle of Dogs Enterprise Zone.

Despite repeated denials, there can be no doubt that the prospect of Canary Wharf has had a profound influence on planning in the City. It may not have affected the way Michael Cassidy thinks — but it must have influenced his rise to dominance over other politicians, and more especially over the former City architect, Stuart Murphy.

Mr Murphy had ruled City developments with a rod of iron for many years, dictating some rather strange conservationist policies — he is said at one point to have suggested listing the streaky grey con-

crete towers alongside London Wall, several of which are now coming down to make way for more suitable designs and interiors.

Then he retired this summer and was replaced by a more flexible personality. This bodes well for the many schemes awaiting planning approval.

Some of them illustrate another lesson learned from the Canary Wharf phenomenon. This is that though space within the Square Mile itself will always be limited, there is ample scope for spreading the City in all directions. If Salomon Brothers are prepared to operate

from Victoria (where Heery International have just completed for them Europe's biggest dealing floor in the former atrium space), surely interest

Sweeping changes would be strongly resisted

should be spreading to cover areas like Fleet Street and Holborn, the South Bank, Billingsgate and Spitalfields? It is.

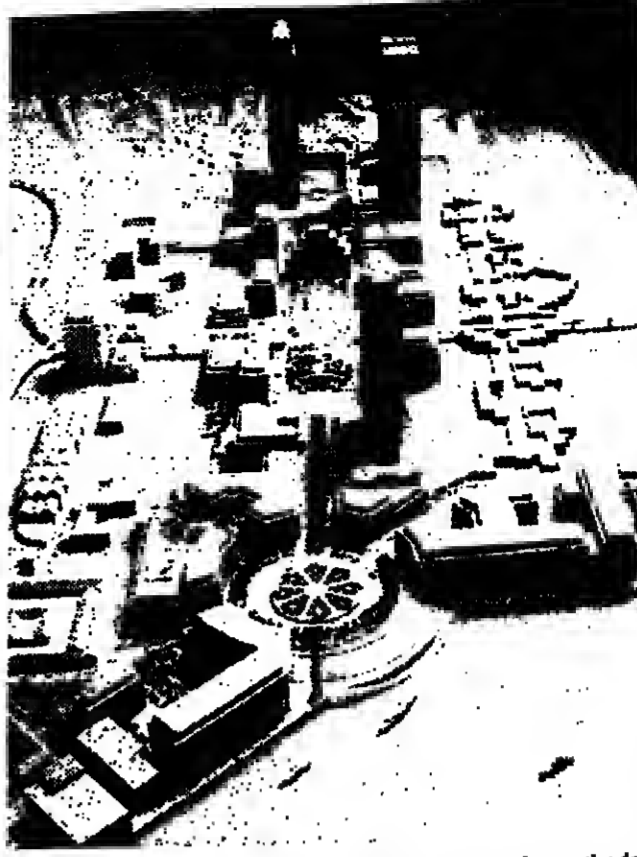
Happily, this means that a new relationship can be forged between development and conservation. The City has 22

conservation areas and 450 listed structures, most in what is called the inner core. Despite the generally changed attitudes, sweeping changes here would be strongly resisted. What has been loosened are controls in the periphery.

These have so far manifested themselves mainly in non-headline-grabbing efforts such as adding "phases" to existing developments, most notably Broadgate (now well on its way to phase V) and Finsbury Avenue.

Far more intriguing are the plans awaiting consideration for the replacement of obsolete 1960s buildings with

London takes on that different look: Canary Wharf, below, on the Isle of Dogs, and Broadgate, the £300m scheme near Liverpool Street station



new ones constructed with the right column-free floorspaces and generous floor-to-ceiling requirements of modern financial occupiers.

The first of several applications to be approved for bridging over London Wall in this way will be a milestone in the City's architectural history. The next challenge will then be to get the construction

side managed well enough to have space available in time to compete with Canary Wharf: ie, some time in 1988-89. Stuart Lipton, a London developer, has demonstrated that this is possible, with amazing speed at Broadgate

through fast track methods with US imported knowhow.

What will the City look like in 10 years' time? It will certainly be bigger than it is today, with 20 million square feet of additional commercial floorspace planned for, and will probably have far looser boundary definitions.

Already top sites, such as Spitalfields (where several developers have seen the light — or the potential profits) — and are competing heavily) are subject to planning control not by the City Corporation but by neighbouring councils, in this case Tower Hamlets.

Miriam Bona

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Bovis at the Royal Academy.

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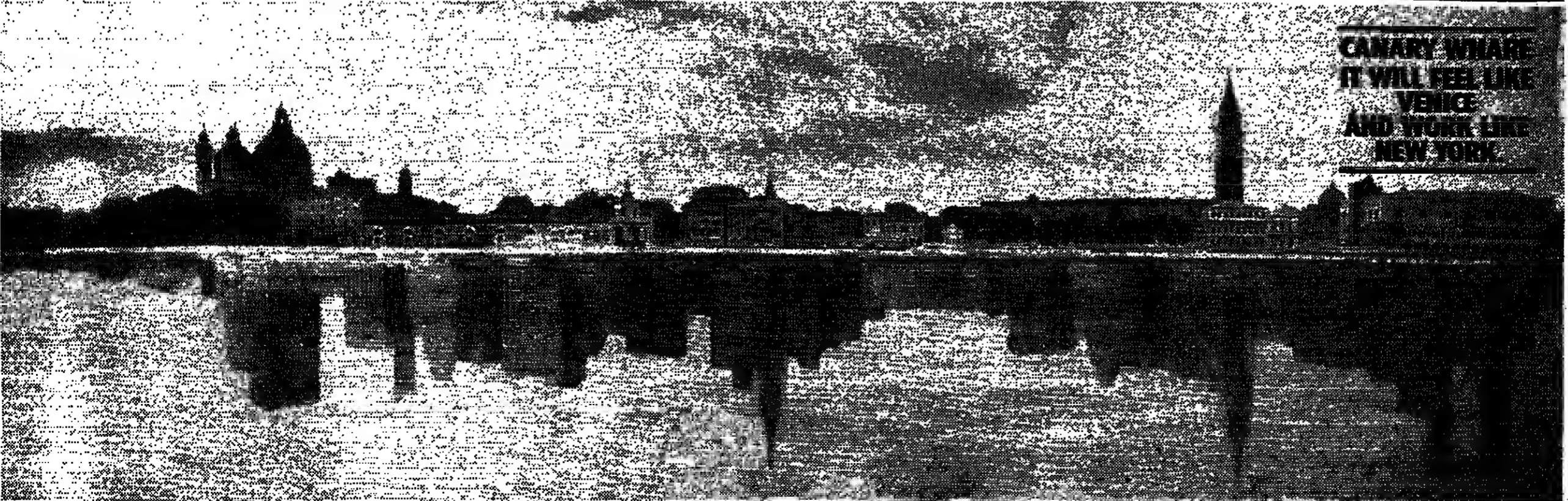
All three architects whose work is featured are recipients of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture.

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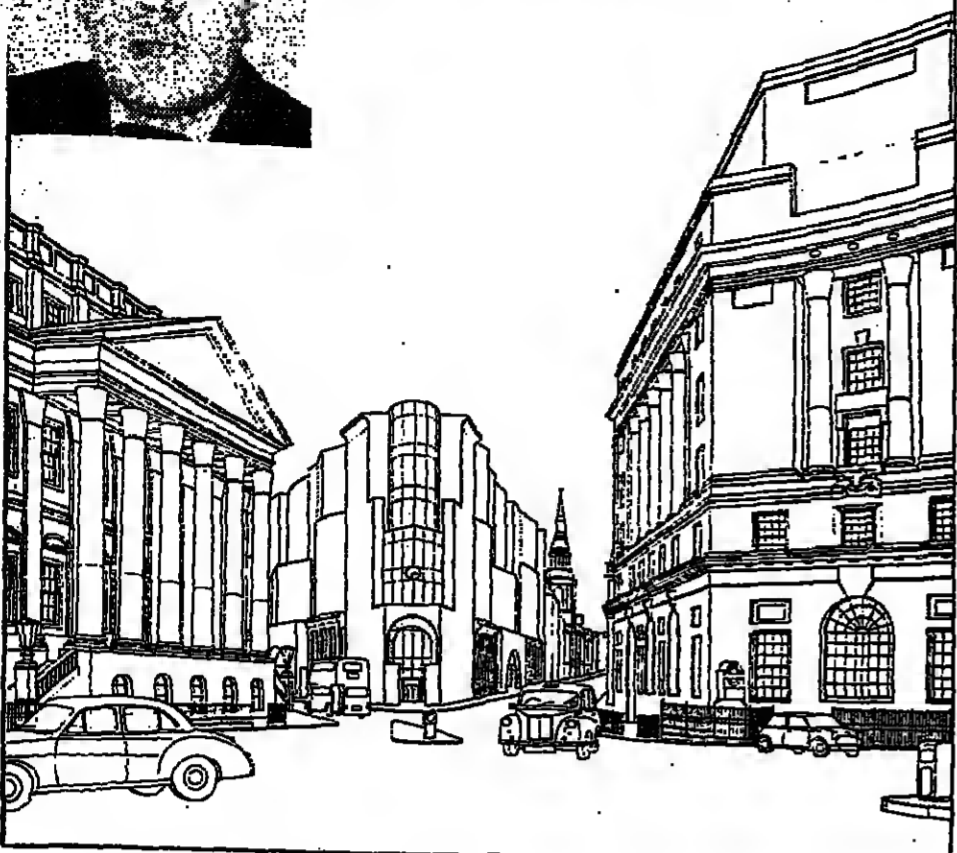
CANARY WHARF
IT WILL FEEL LIKE
VENICE
AND WORK LIKE
NEW YORK

FOCUS

NEW ARCHITECTURE/4



The property developer, Peter Palumbo, inset, and below, the latest version of his plans for the area in the City of London that he has long wanted to redevelop



The shattered dream, the stone compromise

In 1962 the 26-year-old son of a property developer asked the German-American architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 50 years his senior, to design a scheme for a City site he did not own.

As the youngster, Peter Palumbo, had long been an admirer of the great Modernist, the old man, then working in the US, accepted the commission. As his part of the bargain, Mr Palumbo began to acquire the site facing the Bank of England, the Mansion House and the Guardian Royal Exchange.

It was a fragmented site made up of 13 freeholds and 348 leaseholds. But Mr Palumbo was encouraged in his property-buying endeavour by an approval in principle of his scheme given in 1969, the year of Mies's death, by the City planners, subject to his acquiring the site.

By 1982, 20 years after he began buying, Mr Palumbo had only one freehold and three leases left to acquire and applied again for planning consent as the previous approval in principle had long since lapsed.

But the City's appetite for modern architecture had also lapsed; concern for conservation was in the ascendant. The City refused consent and was backed by the Greater London Council and conservation and amenity interests.

The confrontation between Moderns and everyone else

Two years later the entire affair, which had since been blown up by the architectural press as the great confrontation between Modern Architecture and the Rest of the World, was played out in front of a government planning inquiry inspector, Stephen Marks.

Mr Marks had to spend much of the summer in the gloomy Guildhall listening to often highly emotional and highly conflicting evidence from, among others, a veritable who's who of architecture.

His judgement, however, was not to be clouded and the

Environment Secretary (then Patrick Jenkin) endorsed his conclusion: the present Victorians site was not good enough to resist all redevelopment - but Mies's glass-and-steel tower was out of place, out of harmony and out altogether.

Mr Palumbo wasted no time. Within weeks of the inquiry decision, he commissioned James Stirling, the internationally famed architect, to produce plans using the same amount of space in a totally different format. The resulting two schemes, renamed No 1 Poultry, were presented to the City planners this summer.

One of the options, which retains the Mappio & Webb facade, has been favoured by the Royal Fine Art Commission and, grudgingly, English Heritage.

Mr Palumbo's original glass dream was shattered more than 20 years after its inception. His stone compromise should be approved in a matter of weeks.

MB

Hosby House

In the Focus feature on Energy to the Home (August 22), a picture of a Hosby House was wrongly described as a Steppell Home.

Boom that could move the City

A good indication of how London's Docklands has become the place to be is that two buildings completed only two years ago are now candidates for demolition and replacement with larger, more ambitious structures.

Limehouse Studios, a clever warehouse conversion by Terry Farrell, has already been earmarked to make way for the giant Canary Wharf scheme. Now the former Oisen warehouses on Millwall Dock are threatened with a £7 million conversion by a developer who wants to replace them with 700,000 square feet of offices.

The past five years in Docklands have been more than just a success story. This long-derelict area, until recently likened by Reg Ward, chief executive of the London Docklands Development Corporation, to a salt mine in terms of its attraction for the property developer, is now the prime development area in London, it is having a notable effect on the rest of the capital's fortunes.

Whether the Docklands revival has been led by commercial or residential development is a chicken-and-egg question. But the results would have been thought inconceivable when the LDDC was created in 1981.

At that time it was a rundown area which had suffered from the ineffective control of its local boroughs since the war. The LDDC was vested with 400 acres on which 95 per cent of the people rented their homes from the council.

"No one in their right mind would buy a house here," was the common wisdom, as was "No one would want an office here, or a modern factory". These myths have been exploded, but it was not easy. It took a consortium of top housebuilders to dare to begin

the most prosperous of all zones. It was because of the special features of these areas, particularly the freedom from most planning procedures, that Mr G. Ware Travelstead decided to go for Canary Wharf in the first place, having despaired of City planners.

When he put his £2 billion proposals to the LDDC he had only one condition: work must begin quickly to allow the first buildings to be occupied in 1988-9. This apparently innocent condition had several implications.

It meant that any planning delays would cause him to pull out. And that, because his scheme depended on extend-

ing the Docklands Light Railway from its planned terminus at Tower Hill into the heart of the City, the enabling legislation had to be secured.

He had to fight for both, fortunately with the full backing of the LDDC, which sees Canary Wharf as the jewel to its crown. It now looks as if both conditions are being met.

Doubts have been expressed about the usefulness of enterprise zones as few of them outside London have had any success other than at the expense of beggaring nearby areas. However, the idea of urban development corporations such as the LDDC, and the one on Merseyside, is



London docklands chief executive Reg Ward: the prime development area in London thought to have been worthwhile.

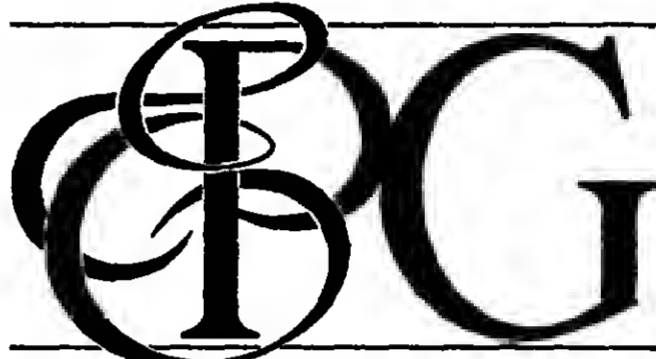
Certainly the LDDC has been able to break a 20-year deadlock.

Last month, the man who "invented" the LDDC, Michael Heseltine, spoke at the launch of a £85 million scheme for a largely derelict site east of Millwall Docks, to be called the Brunel Centre.

He said: "I cannot understand why the Government continues to delay in bringing the same opportunities which have revived the East End of London to decaying parts of Britain's provincial inheritance."

"The Government should now build on its own success by announcing the next tranche of urban-development corporations."

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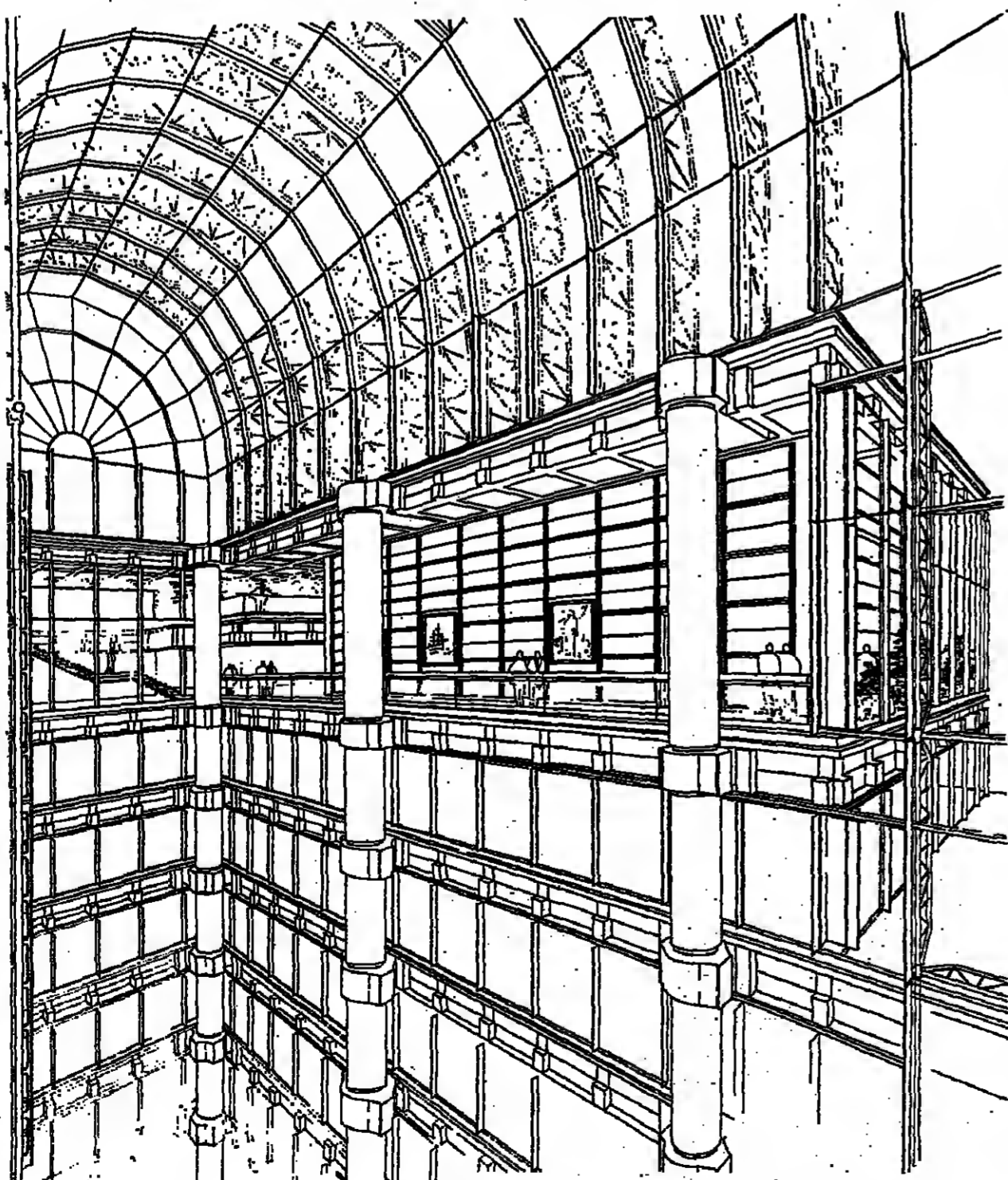
It is therefore apposite that Pilkington Glass should be a co-sponsor of the Royal Academy's exhibition of new architecture.

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THE ARTS

Television
Hard to stomach

It is always stirring to see a bunch of buffoons confounded by their own cleverness. Now *Ear This*, a programme in *Equinox*, Channel 4's splendid new series, provided this opportunity. It was a ghastly *Ear This* which should have merited the new warning symbol for disturbing viewing on sequences in which chemical swedges were transformed into marketable concepts.

A gang of food engineers dreamed up a new snack which was supposed to be moist, crispy, natural, nutritious and saleable for less than 70p. They came up with a pastry horn filled with "reformed" meat in artificially flavoured sauce. Five women were invited to try this contraption. At once they spat out their fatal flaws: it tasted disgusting and fell apart in the hand.

Nothing damned, the scientists tried again. They investigated the potential of a new machine called a cooker-extruder which would smash any combination of ingredients to hot pulp in seconds and spew it out, from this invention they decided to create a tube of crispbread. Then they produced a filling. The game with which it was mixed was vegetable-oil emulsion which was stabilized, texturized and whipped to a mousse-like consistency. The final taste was called "nature-identical". In the revoltingly obfuscatory language of food science, nature-identical naturally means totally artificial.

The final product of this earnest enterprise was called "Crack-a-Snack" and labelled "No artificial colour or preservatives", thereby emphasizing the fact that almost every other ingredient was laboratory-created.

The programme was full of trivia to treasure. It seems that, because no machine can bend a croissant properly, somewhere in west London eight deft croissant-benders stand by a Japanese production-line tacking in the ears of so-called French croissants.

It was difficult for the commentary to maintain a tone of unsmiling intellectual rigour. Echoes of ancient panel games flattered through the air. One imagined the croissant-benders on *What's My Line?* How would the Crack-a-Snack have been classified on *Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?* Could you eat it? Thank goodness that at least we could not smell it.

Celia Brayfield

Cinema: David Robinson assesses the new releases in London
Excitement all too dangerous

Top Gun (15)
Empire Leicester Square

The Good Father (15)
Renoir, Cannon Charing Cross Road; Electric Screen

Rendez-vous (18)
Cannon Piccadilly

Good to Go (15)
Cannons Pantons Street, Charing Cross Road

In political terms, *Top Gun* is a great deal more scary than anything on the foreign pages. It represents the peak of Hollywood technical accomplishment, the collaborative effort of an army of specialists, from model-makers, pyrotechnicians and aviation operators to aerospace corporations and the US Naval Air Force. For four months it has remained a top box-office attraction in the United States, with gross income so far conservatively estimated at \$80m. It may therefore be safely supposed to reflect or to direct the sentiments of a vast mass of American teenagers.

The film is a celebration of the American Navy's fighter weapons school at Miramar, California, where the country's best pilots are

trained to fly the Navy's supreme weapon, the F-14 fighter, in aerial combat. The pilots, says the film's producer Jerry Bruckheimer, "are a combination of Olympic athletes in the sky and rock 'n' roll heroes". The film shows them to be equally aggressive in the air, in their competitive concern to shine in school and in their pursuit of sex. The thrill of flying is infectious, conveyed, and the excitement is overtly identified with sexual stimulation. These heroes and their way of life must be irresistible to the juvenile audience.

They are, says the publicity information, "not unlike the gun-slingers of the Wild West, except that these aerial cowboys roam the range keeping the peace, and most can fire a heat-seeking missile faster than an outlaw can get the gun from his holster". "Keeping the peace" is a questionable description. The climactic scene (wonderfully shot and edited) shows our heroes shooting down half a dozen MiG fighters, for no very good reason except that they have met them over the Indian Ocean. (The only reassuring aspect is that our lads have very effective missiles while the Russian aircraft appear to counter with air-rifles.)

It is taken for granted throughout that there is an enemy (identified in the film by the MiG aircraft and in the publicity material as "an Eastern Bloc adversary"). Ordinary, unsophisticated young Americans — who must make up the largest part of the audience — can be forgiven for assuming from films like this that the Western allies are already in a state of all-out war with the Soviet Union. It is a

very dangerous assumption, particularly when the business of war is presented, as it is here, with such dazzling glamour.

The film no doubt has total official approval: the credits include a Government Relations officer and several men from Navy Public Affairs; and the flying scenes could not have been accomplished without massive collaboration from the Navy. The whole exercise was coordinated by a British director, Tony Scott (brother of Ridley Scott), who started his career with an anti-war parable, *One of the Missing*, made for the British Film Institute.

The Good Father, Mike Newell's first film since *Dance With a Stranger*, is adapted by Christopher Hampton from a novel by Peter Prince, and remains a novel in its progression and feeling, without generating much real cinematic dynamism. It is a painful tale of broken marriages, the phase of the sex-war that follows the women's movement, and ordinary human bitterness and resentment.

Anthony Hopkins plays a graphic designer whose wife has a new lover. He meets a fellow victim (Jim Broadbent) who is also isolated from his wife and child, though in his case the wife's new lover is a woman. The Hopkins character vicariously vents his own bitterness by pushing his new ally to use the law to wrest his child from its mother. Both men gradually come to realize the shame of using the law and the prejudice of judges to torment frail humans. As the work out their problems and their destinies, Hop-

kins begins to understand that the breakdown of his marriage lies more in his own inability to adjust to the changes wrought in the relationship by the birth of the child than in the short-lived rival lover.

Hopkins is a fine actor with a perilous tendency to excess, which shows up worst on the screen. Newell tends to scale the other performances to matching over-acting: Jim Broadbent's daft good nature, Harriet Walter's private sorrow, Miriam Margolyes's militant feminism and Simon Callow's courtroom mischief are all a good deal overdone. Joanne Whalley has a better role as the younger woman who has a brief and (for her at least) bewildering fling with the complicated hero. The setting — a rundown suburban London of shabby flats with garbage sacks stinking outside the doors — is often more convincing than the inhabitants.

André Téchiné's *Rendez-vous* is a weird and colourful farrago about obsessive sexuality. Nina (Juliette Binoche) comes to Paris and gets into very complex relationships with a young man from the apartment agency and his crazed and suicidal flat-mate Quentin (Lambert Wilson). When Quentin kills himself, Jean-Louis Trintignant appears from out of his past, to make Nina play Juliet as a reincarnation of his own dead daughter. The ghost of Quentin, who was the dead girl's Romeo as well as her husband, returns to try to stop her performance. It all ends unexpectedly in *medias res*, but not before a very odd love-scene which involves a lot of spitting. It must be



Going hunting: Tom Cruise in his F-14 in *Top Gun*

some strange after-effect from Téchiné's 1979 flirtation with *Les Sœurs Brontë*. *Good to Go* is a writer-director debut in which Blaine Novak tries to do everything at once — combining go-go musical numbers, sociological reflections on the "black underclass" of Washington D.C. and the classic old romantic-fatalist plot about the innocent kid who falls in with a bad lot (a destructive gang of delinquents) with tragic outcome. There is a further sub-plot about

the efforts of a musical group to make the big time, with the British impresario Michael White playing a British impresario. It is rather hard to know whether this character, with his grand airs of patronage and his Hollywood swimming pool, is meant to be a good guy or another of the exploiters. The black youths and black music are lively, but Ar Garfunkel is embarrassingly silly as a boozey dead-beat hack who suddenly discovers a tragically ineffectual social conscience.



One for the future: model of Rogers's Thames footbridge

By general consent, we have in Britain many of the most hideous buildings of the post-war era. And yet we have some of the world's best architects. Who says? Why, the rest of the world, of course: you have only to think of the number of major competitions won, and major buildings built, in foreign parts by British architects during these same dreary years at home, and the irony of the prophet without honour asserts itself with peculiar force.

It is only to be expected, in the circumstances, that the most famous buildings by the three British architects celebrated in the Royal Academy's show *New Architecture: Foster, Rogers, Stirling* (until December 21) should all be abroad. Mention Foster and you think immediately of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in Hong Kong. Mention Stirling and the first image that comes to mind is the Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart. And as for Rogers, despite the

Galleries: John Russell Taylor reviews *New Architecture* at the Royal Academy of Arts
Prophets of distant honour

immense (and mixed) publicity about his brand-new Lloyds building in the City has received, the work which most clearly shapes our image of him is the Pompidou Centre in Paris.

The centrepiece of the Stirling section is the Stuttgart gallery, and most of the rest is taken up with his rejected plan for the National Gallery extension. The main part of the Foster section is, naturally, the Hong Kong bank building. Though there is also a rather depressing room devoted to the planned and now discarded new BBC centre on the Langham Hotel site. Only Rogers has chosen to look more towards the future: though there is a feature on the Lloyds building, most of his

one large gallery is taken up with a visionary scheme for redeveloping the Charing Cross/Waterloo area around a rather futuristic-looking footbridge across the Thames.

Architectural exhibitions are always rather a problem, since in the nature of things all the actual works have to be represented by plans, models, photographs and indeed almost anything except the building itself. This show does not entirely avoid that difficulty, but it actually copes with it rather well, by dramatizing everything as much as may be eye-catching projections display Foster to best advantage, and Stirling is introduced by a full-scale mock-up of a section of the Staatsgalerie's colourfully var-

iegated outer wall. Again, Rogers is the odd man out: his vision of future London is conveyed through a large model just left to speak for itself unaided by anything much more theatrical than the gallery's natural top-light.

Which is all well and good, but to make any sensible judgement you really have to see the buildings themselves, in their own undoctored environment. In Hong Kong I find the Foster building disappointingly stumpy, for all its giant size, because the width related to the height changes one's sense of proportion, and the dwarfing bulk of the Peak right behind does not help. Stirling's Stuttgart gallery, on the other hand, looks a lot better in fact than in

pictures: more sensitive to its surroundings, respecting but not grovelling to them, and a place to show art it functions very well. The Pompidou Centre certainly does not age well, either aesthetically or in terms of physical upkeep, but presumably the Lloyds building, less extreme in its treatment, will not suffer too much from the same problems.

Just at present, because of their Post-modern overtones, Stirling's designs look the most timely, whereas the latest Rogers and Foster look a bit faded and old-fashioned. But such are time's whittlings that in a few more years all that may be reversed, and such elegant manipulations of the discredited International Style as the sleek box in which Foster has housed the Sainsbury Centre will become again the *demerit crêpe*. Meanwhile, there is a lot that is more or less agreeable, and more or less fitted to its function, but little, I fear, that really catches the imagination.

Concerts
LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall

The long, single plait, tied with a pink bow, hung flat down the supple, arched back; the eyes bore down on to the keyboard; the fingers snapped and snarled as if challenging the orchestra to a duel. Maya Weltman was back in town.

It was Klaus Tennstedt who first introduced the 14-year-old Israeli pianist to London two years ago, and it was he who brought her back for Beethoven's First Piano Concerto. It had been difficult to know what to make of this earnest, highly-strung player on that first Mendelssohn hearing. Beethoven pointed both her high musical intelligence and the interpretative ferocity which activates it.

Tennstedt provided a gently chiselled opening with only muted *brío*, as if not to take the wind out of Miss Weltman's sails. Indeed, her first entry was delicately poised and already as finely phrased as a moment in Perahia's Mozart. But this was Beethoven; and the strength Miss Weltman as yet lacks in sheer arm-weight she substitutes with fingerwork of gleaming clarity and force. She is a pianist who dares, and yet is shrewdly aware of her immediate scale of possibilities. It was wonderfully refreshing to hear once more a sense of discovery, of the piano scenting out the way forward through Beethoven's shifting modulations back again to the recapitulation.

There are moments when one senses the iron grip of the mind, and when one misses a certain tactile quality in the playing. If Miss Weltman is

only given time to develop her own sharp and original ideas while her mind and fingers are still supple, there will be much to look forward to.

After the interval, the London Philharmonic and Strauss were the heroes. *Ein Heldenleben* saw Tennstedt breaking two of Strauss's rules for young conductors: not to perspire, and not to look encouragingly at the brass. But it was worth the sweat. I have rarely heard such responsive and incisive horn playing in this work, nor such tension between grandiloquence, sentiment and high mischief.

Hilary Finch

Grosvenor
Chamber Group
Purcell Room

There is nothing quite as exhilarating in the concert hall as hearing young virtuosos playing young music as though their very lives, or at least their friendships with the composers, depend upon it. Such seemed to be the case in this concert, which also contained a couple of possibly far-reaching surprises.

The first of these was the conductor Rupert Bawden, who took charge of three of the four pieces because of Keith Burston's ill-health. Bawden is a familiar face in the viola sections of groups like the London Sinfonietta and the Academy of Ancient Music, and he also has a reputation himself as a composer. Here he proved himself the complete musician, crowning his evening's worth with a majestic reading of Harrison Birtwistle's *Silbury Air*, not a work which you can simply

beat time to, although even that would be difficult enough. The other surprise was the eruption of the voice of Gabriel Jackson, whose *After Dillinger* was the piece Burston did conduct (impressively, too). With its sheer dynamism, some sections of Jackson's work evoke Ligeti as well as elements of popular music. But, while he shows a vivid sense of drama, he also reveals an instinctive lyricism and a keen ear for unusual but effective timbres, as his use of the pitch-bending water-gong and synthetic drums suggests.

Like Jackson, his already well-known near contemporary Mark-Anthony Turnage tends to compose textures that are complex yet clearly articulated, both structurally and in terms of internal balance. *On All Fours* (1985) is again exuberantly dramatic, and Turnage cleverly moulds his scheme of alternating dances and refrains into a whole that feels genuinely organic.

As in much of his music the influence of blues lies within, suggested sometimes by the harmony, sometimes by a simple gesture, like double-bass pizzicatos slapped violently against the fingerboard. All of which leaves inadequate space to praise Vic Heyland's *Box* (1984), a fascinating and thoroughly beautiful piece nevertheless.

Stephen Pettitt

London débuts

A recital by a performer-composer may have its attractions, but it is not perhaps the best way for the average musician to market himself at a debut. The German guitarist Wolfgang Confin declares his

"Exquisite, grand, dramatic, spectacular and heart breakingly beautiful."
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COMPANY NEWS

Bellway plans to raise £7m

Higher profits, a bigger dividend and plans for a rights issue are announced by Bellway, the Newcastle upon Tyne-based housebuilding group. Pretax profits rose from £3.25 million to £4.65 million in the year to July 31 on turnover up from £52.75 million to £65.87 million.

In brief

GALLIFORD: Total dividend raised in 4.8p (4.4p) for the year to June 30. Turnover £23.09 million (£24.64 million). Pretax profit £2.88 million (£3.04 million). Earnings per share 6.25p (6.15p). Overall, the current year has started satisfactorily and the indications of slightly better trading conditions augur well for the year's outcome, the board declares.

half of 1986 UK £33.08 million (£32.58 million) and overseas £4.23 million (£5.74 million). Pretax profit £1.54 million (£867,000). Earnings per share 0.86p (0.48p).

There are opportunities for extending Bellway's operations into growth areas in the south where it is not at present represented. The proceeds of the issue will be used mainly to finance this expansion.

SIMON ENGINEERING: The group has bought, through its US offshoot, Simon Aerials of Milwaukee, the assets of Anahes HI Reach of Pennsylvania for £2.5m (£1.75 million). AHR makes the Skytech range of scissor lift equipment which will complement the Simon range of truck-mounted and self-propelled hydraulic access platforms.

There are opportunities for extending Bellway's operations into growth areas in the south where it is not at present represented. The proceeds of the issue will be used mainly to finance this expansion.

Analysts nervous as Lucas loses US airbus contract

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Hopes that Lucas Industries would be one of the companies to benefit from the \$3.2 billion (£2.22 billion) deal for Airbus Industrie to supply Northwest Orient to the American airline, with 100 A320 aircraft, took a knock in the market yesterday.

Lucas originally had nine contracts supply parts for the A320, estimated to be worth between \$450,000 and \$500,000 per plane. The loss of the generator contract was described yesterday by the company, who still hoped to benefit from the Northwest order, as "minor".

reports of heavy options business on the Philadelphia Options Exchange where investors wrote options worth an estimated £700 million. They clearly expect the pound to go lower over the next few days.

Share prices spent a cautious day with investors heading for the sidelines until a clearer picture emerged. The market recovered slowly to a trickle as share prices were left to their own devices.

Ten days ago, London and Continental announced interim losses of £1.41 million against profits of £1.41 million last for the similar six months last time. Its shares have slithered from a high of 185p earlier this year to 58p after the results.

Share prices spent a cautious day with investors heading for the sidelines until a clearer picture emerged. The market recovered slowly to a trickle as share prices were left to their own devices.

Two newcomers to the USM got off to a flying start with Miller & Saathouse, the Liverpool-based optician, the Liverpool-based optician, the Liverpool-based optician, the Liverpool-based optician.

Share prices spent a cautious day with investors heading for the sidelines until a clearer picture emerged. The market recovered slowly to a trickle as share prices were left to their own devices.

IC Gas was one of the few to fall, dropping 10p to 49p. Speculators began to lose patience in their wait for a bid. Some hopefuls say it will come next week.

Share prices spent a cautious day with investors heading for the sidelines until a clearer picture emerged. The market recovered slowly to a trickle as share prices were left to their own devices.

APPOINTMENTS

Finance chief for Charter

Charter Consolidated: Mr Richard K.A. Wakeling will join the board from December 1 as finance director, succeeding Mr Francis Howard. Mr Jeffrey W. Herbert joins the executive committee.

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

Table with columns: First Dealings, Last Dealings, Last Declaration, For Settlement. Lists various stock options.

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: EQUITIES, Great Southern (135p), Guinness Corp (150p), etc.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with columns: Market rates, Sterling spot and forward rates, Other sterling rates, Dollar spot rates.

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: Stanley Leisure (110p), Thames TV (150p), etc.

RIGHTS ISSUES

Table with columns: Boots N/P, Barmy N/P, etc.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table with columns: Three Month Sterling, Dec 85, Mar 86, etc.

ADMIN BUSINESS CENTRE

Advertisement for Admin Business Centre, Ambrose House, Hilton Road Swindon. Includes contact information and description of the building.

Large advertisement for Free State Consolidated Gold Mines Limited and Duiker Exploration Limited. Includes details about joint company announcements, ore bodies, and mining operations.

BASE LENDING RATES

Table listing base lending rates for various banks and financial institutions, including ABN, Aden & Company, BCCI, etc.

MONEY MARKETS

Table listing money market rates for Euro money deposits, gold, and ECGD.

SEE PAGE 5 TELEVISION SOUTH

Advertisement for Television South, page 5, featuring a large graphic and promotional text.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, partially cut off, with text including 'The' and 'ADMIN BUSINESS CENTRE'.

Obvious anxiety by IMF countries to paper over the cracks

Fudge and compromise rule among the Group of Seven

By Bailey Morris and David Smith
Washington

In most respects, the annual IMF gathering of finance ministers and central bankers in Washington has been a failure. The tight-lipped smiles and high-flown phrases about economic policy co-operation cannot disguise that.

Fudge and compromise have ruled, from the agreement to disagree on interest and exchange rates, to the 13th loan package hammered out by Mexico and her creditor banks.

Unhappiest of all, perhaps, have been the British representatives at the meetings. Mr Lawson may claim, as he did, that there is now a consensus on economic policy, both macro and micro, along the lines pursued in Britain.

But Mr Lawson, beset by the problems affecting the pound at home and anxious to play down what he described as "piffing matters" like the debate over lower West German interest rates, was in no position to lecture others on policy.

The anxiety of the countries to paper over the cracks of their disagreements was obvious. After the weekend meeting of the Group of Seven countries, the participants emerged with a communiqué, saying that the meeting had no immediate implications for interest and exchange rates.

It is worth recalling that the seven countries - the United States, Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Italy and Canada, agreed to do.

After the Tokyo economic summit in May, officials worked on refining a system to gauge economic performance, to form the basis of policy co-

ordination in the medium term. According to Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary: "The key point is that we now regularly review the effects of our individual actions on matters of common concern."

But there has been no agreement on setting up a system where countries would be required to make policy changes if one or more of their indicators moved out of line. "That's not the way the world works," Mr Lawson said, so it seems the process has hardly moved on since Tokyo.

Mr Kichii Miyazawa, the Japanese Finance Minister, was unconvinced on policy co-ordination, under mutual surveillance.

"Surveillance may be useful, but its use is limited," he said, adding that "the fruitful

result is that we really get to know each other better. This gives way to more understanding."

As for the idea that the use of indicators could promote currency stability within target zones, he was dismissive. "I am not very optimistic," he said. "Our experience in the past 12 months does not indicate anything mutually agreeable."

Clearly the main thing to come out of this meeting was that the dispute between the US and the rest, especially Germany, about exchange rates and world growth remains as alive as ever.

The European view was that



Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, (left) and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, who, beset by problems at home, was in no position to lecture others on policy

the failure to agree on interest and exchange rates was a limited success because it implied recognition by the Americans that public statements on the subject, "mega-phone diplomacy", were unhelpful.

But for the US, the failure to agree indicated disagreement would continue. On Tuesday, President Reagan said there was a need for lower interest rates in the US and faster growth in other countries.

On Wednesday, Mr Baker said: "The only way to resolve the external imbalances among countries is through increased growth abroad, competitiveness for the US dollar, or both."

He added: "There is a signal opportunity for industrial nations in surplus... to help by boosting their growth. I urge these countries to seize the moment."

These remarks, virtually indistinguishable from those made before the meetings,

show that very little has changed, or that any new

growth rate of 3 per cent is highly unlikely in 1987.

The doubts over world growth carry over into concern over the debt situation. The debt-export ratio of the debtor countries is at a higher level this year than in 1982-83, the height of the crisis. It rose last year and has continued to rise this year.

The Mexican loan deal, hammered out here this week a day after the IMF-imposed deadline, hardly represented an encouraging beginning to the new world represented by Mr Baker's debt initiative.

The banks only agreed to \$6 billion of new money for Mexico having had their arms twisted by everyone from the President of the United States downwards and having been provided with \$500 million of new World Bank guarantees.

The case-by-case approach to debt is highly sensible. But if each case is going to be as difficult as Mexico, the outlook is not encouraging.

Arm-twisting as the banks agree on new money for Mexico

Understandings have been reached.

The Group of Seven did allow for the possibility that they could be required to get together again quite soon if, for example, the dollar slides again. That emergency meeting may take place quite soon.

Few people, and there are exceptions like Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the German Finance Minister, have left these meetings convinced that the pause in world economic activity is behind us and that growth at an acceptable rate is under way. The Americans are convinced that European growth will peter out next year, and that a German

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

Decision time for PM and Chancellor

In Washington, the Chancellor was among powerful friends. Everything seemed possible and financial markets could be loftily dismissed for their "almost unhealthy" short-term obsessions. When Nigel Lawson arrived back in London on Wednesday night, he might reasonably have rubbed his hands and muttered "crisis, what crisis" were he not far too smart to hand such hostages to fortune.

By lunchtime yesterday, however, the foreign exchange markets had again turned as virulent as an untreated infection. Despite continuing help from the Bundesbank, which had appeared to turn the tide earlier in the week, the Sterling Index plunged to an all-time low as the pound led a weak dollar down and fell through 2.9 marks.

As the Governor, Robin Leigh-Pemberton, might have said, base rates did not rise yesterday. But interest rates did. Money market rates generally ended 3/16 of a point higher, with longer dated interbank rates touching 11 per cent. Certificates of deposit are slightly lower, but still comfortably in territory that makes round-tripping possible. So long as it pays company treasurers to draw on loans and lend the money back to the market - however much the Bank of England may disapprove - there is trouble.

Yesterday's reserve figures, showing the first evidence of recent Bank intervention to help sterling, were not particularly remarkable. Rather, the markets sensed that intervention was not proving decisive and the pound was there waiting to be sold. Dealers in London turn over an average \$90 billion a day, so these decisions are being made constantly, not merely when some evidence comes up that requires a change of view.

No such evidence is likely to be forthcoming. The next few money supply figures have been rendered meaningless by a combination of the TSB and the change to calendar-month reporting, with British Gas to come later. In their absence, there are continuing signs of a credit boom, whether in house prices or bank personal lending up £2.8 billion or 6.4 per cent in the three months to August. Trade provides no contrary signals.

If the new reserves were piled in, in large lumps, the dealers might have their fingers burnt. But those reserves are there to counter pre-election market nerves. The Chancellor, and the Prime Minister must therefore jointly decide whether to allow sterling to take the strain or to raise interest rates. While the former course has its merits, history suggests that markets will push further and further until a base rate change is forced.

To accept the market view is not to concede defeat, but perhaps to ponder

whether the foreign exchanges will ever allow British industry a fair run so long as sterling's role in speculative foreign exchange dealing is so disproportionately large compared with its significance as a trading currency.

Quinton's challenge

Sir Kit McMahon is not the only new boy to enter the charmed circle of clearing bank chairmen next spring. He will be joined by John Quinton, an outstandingly able domestic banker whom Barclays yesterday named as its successor to Sir Timothy Bevan. With the appointment, Barclays breaks a tradition for only the second time in 90 years: Mr Quinton is not a member of any of the Barclays ruling families.

There were one or two raised eyebrows in the City. Many had assumed that Peter Leslie, the chief general manager, would be the chosen man. His path to the top was smoothed in a way that suggested he was being groomed for the final step. Andrew Buxton, the deputy chairman, was also in the betting as the leading runner from one of the family stables. At a mere 47 he would have been a gamble, which had it gone wrong, would have been around a long time. With time on his side, his turn may yet come. Peter Leslie's main handicap, in the end, may have been his close identification with the Barclays' international operation. Mr Quinton, a more low key character, has risen through the domestic side since he joined the bank in the 1950s.

His appointment suggests Barclays' revised priorities. After the disasters of international lending in the 1970s, like other banks, has turned to home markets. Barclays is not doing as well here compared with its competitors, as its last set of results revealed. A fully restored Mr Quinton understands both the nature of the task and the importance of succeeding in it. Mr Quinton's domestic experience is impressive. He dragged Barclaycard out of the red in the 1970s, and more recently presided over the introduction of Saturday opening. He was a member of the fringe banking lifeboat committee between 1973 and 1976 and he is now a member of a handful of distinguished City committees.

He will continue the Barclays' tradition of executive chairman. Sir Timothy has presided, in the main successfully, over a period when the Bank's direction has altered and its precedence among the clearers increasingly challenged by National Westminster Bank. His departure is hardly unexpected since he made little secret of his desire to leave at 60.

He will bequeath to his successor a number of unresolved issues, not least the continuing damage to Barclays' reputation and business from its involvement in South Africa.

The star in Mrs d'Abo's next big show

Jennifer Mary Victoria d'Abo is formidable and feminine. Her bouffant hair and smooth complexion remind you instantly of another leading lady. If Mrs Thatcher ever needed a locum in Number 10, Jennifer would fill the bill. She is exceedingly tall and clearly more than an equal for most men, as her third divorce, from stockbroker and fellow Ryman director, Robin, might suggest. Rumour has it that her heart will remain in the City, which has come to love her, but with a larger firm.

Her acquisition and restoration of Ryman, with the support of five leading investing institutions (the "new directors" she should look to as rabbit's feet), is a d'Abo case history. After the offer for sale, it will be important for her to remain involved with Ryman. Her ability to motivate people is an intangible asset of more than symbolic value. Her

thing I believe is good and can make something of. I have never bought a profitable business in my life. I am a builder by nature. I always put up £ for £ and never have a controlling interest in the investments I make."

decision to sell two-thirds of her personal holding - 400,000 shares that at the minimum tender price will fetch \$420,000 - has inevitably raised a question about her commitment. "Why not?" is her answer. Why shouldn't I have some reward for all the work I have put in, and buy something nice? There is no answer to her answer.

But Stormgard, the "shell" company Mrs d'Abo used to bid successfully for the fashion and textile group, Selcoport, beckons. It is an ideal vehicle for her entrepreneurial and motivating skills. It accords too with her womanly in-

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the whole of the ordinary share capital of Ryman Group plc issued and now being issued as mentioned herein in the United Kingdom Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. Particulars relating to Ryman Group plc have been circulated in the Extra-Statistical Services.

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and from all Ryman shops.

3rd October, 1986

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
Alfred Lyons (300)	300 14 27 38 5 12 17	300 14 27 38 5 12 17	Jugur (260)	300 14 27 38 5 12 17	300 14 27 38 5 12 17
BP (691)	850 44 70 90 5 17 30	700 15 40 60 25 35 50	Thorn EM (458)	420 50 62 62 4 10 10	420 50 62 62 4 10 10
Corn Gold (379)	500 62 97 110 10 17 24	600 19 38 50 45 57 70	Tesco (380)	330 75 - - - 1 1 - -	390 47 58 58 - 6 6 - -
Courts (280)	290 24 34 44 2 2 8 10	230 12 24 34 23 27 30	420 15 25 25 32 37 42		
Corn Union (270)	290 9 20 28 18 20 23	330 1 7 12 63 63 65	Bit Aero (468)	420 53 70 83 4 12 17	420 53 70 83 4 12 17
Cable 9 Wre (294)	275 27 - - - 4 4 - -	280 7 12 27 40 40 47	BAT Inds (448)	350 95 108 87 2 2 2	350 95 108 87 2 2 2
			Barclays (464)	450 27 50 57 15 18 20	500 12 27 40 40 42 47
Disasters (700)	800 115 - - - 10 - -	700 22 - - - 1 - -	Bit Telecom (176)	180 3 17 24 8 14 14	200 3 7 25 24 27 28
DEC (169)	180 19 22 30 5 8 12	180 19 22 30 5 8 12	Cadbury Schweppes (173)	180 8 14 18 12 13 15	200 3 7 25 24 27 28
Grand Met (418)	380 43 61 60 2 2 3 7	320 13 30 47 15 22 25	Guinness (318)	300 30 40 48 9 13 18	350 4 7 12 45 48 50
ICI (1080)	550 100 130 135 3 15 23	1100 20 50 77 27 24 30	Imparlat Gr (377)	300 80 - - - 1 - -	300 80 - - - 1 - -
Land Sec (300)	300 12 28 31 7 10 12	300 12 28 31 7 10 12	Ladbroke (351)	330 30 42 50 2 8 10	390 12 20 29 17 18 23
Maris 9 Span (193)	180 14 24 31 2 4 7	200 5 14 21 13 19 19	LASMO (121)	110 18 22 28 6 11 17	120 11 17 23 10 17 20
Shell Trans (680)	850 77 110 122 9 14 25	900 35 73 95 15 27 32	Midland Bank (634)	500 55 72 82 7 11 15	500 23 30 42 27 30 35
Trafalgar House (280)	280 24 32 40 8 8 13	300 4 11 17 24 30 35	P & O (901)	450 50 58 68 2 2 7	500 15 27 37 35 38 42
			Reed (152)	180 9 17 24 14 18 19	180 9 17 24 14 18 19
Benchmark (413)	360 62 70 82 10 20 23	360 40 50 62 10 20 23	RTZ (839)	500 94 102 105 5 12 15	500 94 102 105 5 12 15
Bovis (226)	200 32 49 50 3 5 10	220 18 25 27 22 22 27	Val Roets (82)	70 19 20 23 2 5 7	80 4 8 12 11 15 17
BTR (256)	300 28 38 47 11 15 18	300 9 23 35 45 29 28			
Bess (653)	650 37 46 60 28 28 38	750 17 27 37 35 38 48			
Blue Circle (358)	500 37 55 65 18 27 30	600 17 30 40 18 25 28			
De Beers (712)	650 60 120 - - - 15 27 31	700 66 95 105 37 80 100			
Dioco (336)	350 24 30 44 14 17 20	350 12 18 30 32 35 40			
GKN (256)	240 30 40 50 15 20 25	250 18 25 30 15 20 25			
Globe (968)	900 105 145 170 45 40 80	1000 52 90 120 75 80 105			
Hanson (186)	180 35 37 45 4 4 13	180 17 17 18 17 20 22			

WALL STREET

Shares slip after early attempt at rally

New York (Reuter) - Wall Street stocks fluctuated within a narrow range in early trading yesterday.

After a lower opening, prices resumed the upward course of the previous two sessions. Some profit-taking pressure at the outset soon evaporated. Towards mid-morning, however, they started slipping again.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which was down about four points in the first half hour, jumped seven points to 1,790 at one stage, only to

fall back to 1,781.64, down 1.26. The transport indicator, which was strong on Wednesday, slipped 1.25 to 813.88, with the utilities average down 1.17 at 196.76. The 65 share average was down 1.21 at 709.44.

The broader New York Stock Exchange composite index showed a gain of 0.14 at 134.83 while Standard & Poor's 500 index gained 0.22 to 233.82.

IBM rose 1/4 to 133 1/2 in early deals when USX led the actives, up 1/4 to 25.

Table with columns for stock symbols (AABB, ABCD, etc.) and their corresponding prices and changes.

Merck and ICI swap rights on new drugs

Imperial Chemical Industries has entered into an agreement with Merck and Co (New Jersey), the US pharmaceuticals group, to exchange the worldwide rights for two new drugs.

Under the deal, announced yesterday, ICI has granted Merck a worldwide licence covering Stail, an enzyme inhibitor which is being developed for the treatment of diabetes.

In return, ICI will receive a worldwide licence for Merck's new antihypertensive and heart failure treatment, Lisinopril. The drug is at an advanced stage of development and applications for approval have been made in eight countries with a view to launch by the end of 1987.

From now on there will be close collaboration between the two companies in the development of both drugs.

ICI is a leader already in cardiovascular medicine with its beta-blockers Tenormin and Inderal but it does not yet offer a product such as Lisinopril.

Similarly, Merck is not involved in medicines for diabetic patients. Stail is a promising new drug in its field and the potential market is estimated at between \$750 million (£520 million) and \$1.5 billion a year.

Johnson Fry to launch BES buyout fund

By Lawrence Lever. Johnson Fry, the mini-financial services group, is launching a business expansion scheme fund, giving private investors rare access to leveraged and management buyouts.

The fund, to be formally launched next week, is the first BES fund to invest in buyouts. There is no limit to the size of the fund and no closing date for subscriptions.

The BES gives investors in certain unquoted companies tax relief on investments of up to £40,000 a year.

Mr Charles Fry, chairman of Johnson Fry, yesterday swept aside objections that the market for buyouts is overpriced with too many venture capitalists chasing too few deals.

There is a cartel of venture capitalists at the moment," he said. "There is a shortage of deals, which is why the cartel looks after itself when the deals come around."

Johnson Fry believes the management and leveraged buyout fund will be able to offer better prices to prospective investors than other funds which have received tax relief on their investment. They will therefore not require the high rates of return needed by more traditional equity financiers.

Johnson Fry, which will be responsible for finding, arranging and monitoring the success of buyout opportunities, has established "close links" with Citibank NA, a market leader in American and British leveraged and management buyouts.

Banking on cutbacks at Mitchell Cotts

It is perhaps fortunate that Mitchell Cotts is moving out of its City headquarters. If it stays in Camomile Street, it may be besieged by a posse of angry stockbroking analysts who were given no inkling of yesterday's awful final figures.

A whole host of dramas wiped out virtually all of 1985's restated pretax profits of £10.9 million. Some of the misfortunes to afflict this far-flung group were the dismal South African economy, the fallout from the United States air strike into Libya, lower tea prices in Africa, spending cutbacks by the Belgian Government and, of course, the strong pound.

Mr Tony Alock, the new finance director, is sweeping the decks by including £4.2 million of exceptional contracting losses, of which £1.6 million is a throwback to a 1983 construction deal in South Africa.

He is also overseeing a grand rationalization scheme that will see 11 enterprises depart the Mitchell fold, among them the South African construction subsidiary and some of the Kenyan tea interests.

Three have gone already - the travel firm, the South African quarry operation and, yesterday, Inchcape took over the British motor vehicle distributorship for £2.5 million. Overheads are being pared, with only half the head office staff having to bother to commute to the new HQ in Guildford.

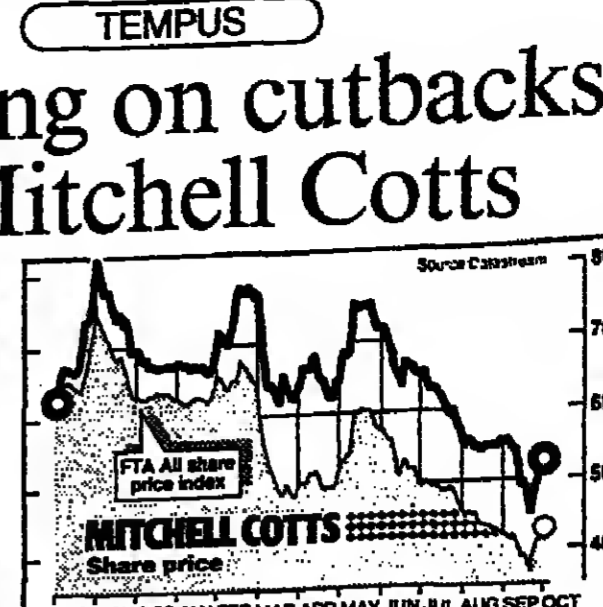
All this should bring in some £35 million and deflate the gearing, which ballooned to 107 per cent after a £20 million slump in shareholders' funds.

Trying to assess the new model Mitchell Cotts will be difficult, even if it acts less coyly towards the City.

The company is confident that the drastic surgery, together with growth from the domestic transport, engineering and chemicals firms, will bring a return to meaningful profits this year. A dividend of sorts is promised after the passing of the final payment.

Profits for 1986-87 are estimated at around £6-£8 million, placing the shares on a p/e multiple of 10-14 after a likely higher tax charge.

The fact that the shares



The prospective ratings are 15.6 and 13.5 respectively. Both are strong holds.

Etam Empire Stores

Selling clothes, as opposed to the clothing business, appears to be the smart end of the clothing business. If a comparison of the results of Etam, Empire Stores and SR Gent is anything to go by.

All three companies have had to suffer the effects of unseasonably cold springs and unseasonably warm autumns, but some have managed better than others.

Etam is ploughing on in its well-dug furrow of high street retailing to the C1 and C2 socio-economic women.

Although pretax profit showed only a 3.4 per cent increase on sales 14 per cent higher, trading profit was 12.8 per cent higher despite a 75 per cent fall in net interest received.

The company has been investing heavily in buying freeholds and capital expenditure should be £13.5 million this year against £4.6 million last.

The newly appointed acquisitions manager is busy looking for retail-related buys. He could be tempted to run a slide rule over the mail-order business, after its recent comeback.

Empire Stores has lagged the recovery of its competitors, but outshone the sector's sales in the first half.

Etam is on course for full-year profits of £13.5 million and Empire for £8.5 million.

Information that British trading had not been affected by the bad weather, that the fibres business was benefiting from higher pulp prices and that the United States was making good progress were all pointed to at the time of the rights issue last July.

Planning news came from America where dollar turnover was up by 17 per cent. Volumes were unchanged but prices were firm. The mix of bricks has been improved, thus widening margins. Hanley Brick, acquired in February, is integrating well. Its product range is more specialized but complements Glen-Gery well. The earlier target of making \$4.5 million in the United States has been superseded; \$7.5 million is possible this year, rising to \$10 million in due course.

In Britain, Istock is winning back market share. Post rights, gearing falls to about 25 per cent.

For the year as a whole, Istock should make more than £16 million (earnings per share 17.5p), rising to £20 million or more next year (earnings per share 19.5p). On a prospective p/e ratio of under 10 times, there is little bid premium in the shares

R-R success

El Al, the Israeli national airline, has purchased options on two Boeing 757-200 aircraft which will be powered by Rolls-Royce engines.

The deal worth £23 million to Rolls-Royce is seen as another success in the international engine market. It is 22 years since El Al last requested Rolls-Royce engines.

Abaco acquires Lloyd's broker

Abaco Investments, the fast-growing financial services group, is buying Burgoyne Alford, a Lloyd's broker specializing in house buildings and contents insurance, for a maximum £8.1 million.

Burgoyne Alford provides insurance to more than 400,000 householders in Britain through 2,000 non-Lloyd's high street brokers and more than 100 building societies.

The advantage of an insurance broking arm, which Abaco has been seeking for a long time, is the high level of repeat business rather than one-off services.

The acquisition will be financed by £4.5 million in cash and £3.6 million in shares. An initial payment of £5.15 million will be topped up by a maximum £2.95 million if Burgoyne's taxable profits reach £1.15 million in the year to March 31.

Burgoyne made £504,000 in 1985-1986 and will probably make about £850,000 this year, indicating a final purchase price slightly below £8.1 million.

Abaco has now used up the proceeds of its £14.2 million rights issue in June.

Reckitt buys a \$30m bubble

Reckitt & Colman, the household product manufacturer, is splashing out \$30 million (£20 million) on the bubble bath that it claims helps clean more American children than any other.

"Mr Bubble", with the slogan "Makes getting clean as much fun as getting dirty", is just one of a range of products made by the privately-owned Gold Seal company, which

other North American operations. The Gold Seal purchase is Reckitt's second-largest American acquisition in the last two months. In August, it bought Durkee Famous Foods.

Most of the initial money for Gold Seal is coming from the sale in August of the non-consumer division of the Airwick air-freshener company in America.

The purchase price, comprising an immediate payment of \$20 million with the balance payable over five years, may seem expensive at 15 times last year's pretax annual profits. Reckitt, however, sees scope to increase gross margins and reduce overheads by integrating Gold Seal into its

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For details please apply to the Joint Administrative Receiver: J.M. Ireland and J.M. Thompson Phoenix House Station Hill, Reading, Berks. RG1 1UN Tel: 0734 50836 Telex: 448888 Fax: 0734 508196

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Motoring by Clifford Webb

The good things in store for 1987

The manufacturers are queuing up to announce their 1987 model year changes. Some are merely face lifts intended to boost models approaching the end of their days. Others, such as the new Jaguar, are unveiled next week, are new from stem to stern.

With minimum publicity, Rolls-Royce is making overhauls for its 1987 range, bringing in petrol injection and anti-lock brakes.

The fact that Rolls-Royce has gone overseas for both these important components will not sit easily with some. I think they will be wrong. Rolls has for countless years claimed to be the pinnacle of excellence - nothing but the best is good enough for its cars.

That it has taken so long for anti-lock brakes to appear on a car of such weight and bulk as a Rolls is surprising to say the least. Anyone who has had to take emergency action in a Rolls at speed on wet roads will know the sickening feeling of helplessness when so much weight takes control.

Swapping carburetors for fuel injection brings two improvements. The big 6.7 litre engine now gives up to 22 per cent more power depending upon which model is involved and small but promising reductions in fuel consumption.

Other changes include new front seats with an 8 dimension electronic adjustment including a memory switch controlling four programmable seat positions and revised air conditioning with increased cooling capacity. All this unfortunately costs more.

The price of the cheapest model, the Bentley 8 has increased from £49,496 to £54,692 while the top-of-the-range Corniche is now £98,856 compared with £92,995.

New looks for Sunny

At the other end of the market Nissan is launching the new Sunny, which is intended to replace the existing Sunny and Cherry models. They account for half of all Nissans sold here.

The new Sunny is more rounded than its predecessor with current trend wrap-around bumpers incorporating a front air dam, flush fitting doors, bonded windscreen, low nose and high tail giving it a very European look.

But it is not in looks alone that Nissan like all Japanese manufacturers is seeking to improve rapidly - the old Japanese weakness - are improving rapidly.

The 16-strong range includes three and five-door hatchbacks, four-door saloon, five-door estate and a very

One of the most eagerly awaited newcomers is the Saab 900 turbo-convertible, pictured above, which first whetted appetites when it was shown as a prototype at the 1983 Frankfurt Motor Show. It is only now being built because of the sustained interest generated then.

Output is only expected to reach 2,500 units a year. Most manufacturers seem to lead their convertibles with every conceivable extra and Saab is no exception. It will cost around £20,000 when it goes on sale here next spring.



Roll-Royce Silver Spirit: Now with anti-lock brakes

stick looking coupe, all with a choice of 1.3 or 1.6 litre petrol engines or a 1.7 litre diesel. Nissan claim that the new Sunny offers more interior space than its European rivals and is backed by a unique three years or 100,000 mile warranty and six year anti-rust corrosion guarantee.

Customers buying 1987 Volvos will be able to take advantage of the company's unique new guarantee. Instead of the usual warranty agreement which is frequently so convoluted that it is not worth the paper it is written on, Volvo is substituting a "Life Time Care" scheme. It says it will honour its responsibility for any manufacturing or material defect "Regardless of the age or mileage of the car".

Diesel first for Britain

The absence of a suitable diesel engine for cars and light vans at a time when there is increasing interest in the fuel saving advantages of the oil engine has hurt Austin Rover in the past two years. It is now seeking to remedy this weakness with the world's first high-speed direct injection diesel engine.

It was therefore with some alacrity that I took up an offer to drive the first "on road" example of the new 2 litre MDI engine.

It made its debut this week in a Maestro van. We shall have to wait until next year before it appears in a car - the Montego - but judged by the success of its installation in a bare, noise amplifying van it should win a lot of converts.

My initial reaction was one of surprise at its ability to rev quickly and smoothly up to its maximum of 4,500 rpm with noise levels that were totally acceptable.

With a 5-speed gear box fitted as standard the claimed consumption is urban 45.5 mpg, 56 mph 62.4 mpg and 75 mph 41.9 mpg. Twenty four motoring journalists averaged over 72 mpg during an economy run in Maestro City 700 diesels with a 600 lb payload. The diesel costs £5,648 compared with £5,764 for the petrol version.

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TENNIS

Replacement players hold key to team semi-finals

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The semi-finals of the Davis Cup competition, the world team championship, will be played during the next three days. The United States, deprived of both John McEnroe and Robert Seguso, take on Australia at Brisbane. Czechoslovakia, without Ivan Lendl, play Sweden, without Mats Wilander, at Prague.

There will be eight other ties: four to decide who will drop out of the 16-nation "first division" and four to decide who will take their places.

Randy Gregson, president of the United States Tennis Association, barred McEnroe from the team on the grounds of misconduct. This was of no great consequence when the team was chosen a month ago, because McEnroe's form was not impressive. He has since won two consecutive tournaments and as a player — if not as an ambassador for Uncle Sam — he will be missed.

Seguso's bad knee has temporarily broken up his doubles partnership with Ken Flach, who will probably play with Paul Annaccone in Brisbane. The singles players will be Pat Cash and Paul McNamee (Australia) and Brad Gilbert and Tim Mayotte.

Lendl is disenchanted with the chore of playing Davis Cup tennis for Czechoslovakia, whose top man will be Miloslav Mecir, who says a bogey for the Swedes, Mecir has won 20 of his 23 matches with Sweden and is particularly baffling on shale courts.

In the past two German championships at Hamburg he has beaten and beaten five Swedes at an average cost of only 2.09 games a set. Now they confront him again — this time without Wilander, who is so lauded that he is taking a break from the game until next month.

The relegation play-offs are West Germany v Ecuador (Esen), Spain v New Zealand (Barcelona), India v Soviet

Union (New Delhi), Paraguay v Denmark (Asuncion). The losers of those ties will be replaced in the top 16 by the winners of these: Chile v Argentina (Santiago), France v Austria (Montpellier), South Korea v Japan (Seoul), Switzerland v Israel (St Gallen). This last tie began two days early to avoid a clash with the Jewish New Year holiday.

Britain are not engaged because they being put to the test in the Davis Cup semi-final against Czechoslovakia here this weekend. Ironically, however, the inclusion of Carlsson as No. 2 singles player may prove a far more effective antidote to the ominous threat of Miloslav Mecir than any of his senior colleagues.

On numerous occasions in the past, Wilander, Nyström and Jarryd have been totally bested by Mecir's deceptive skills. Carlsson has beaten him once in three meetings and came close to winning a long struggle on clay at the Italian Open this year.

In addition Carlsson has arrived here brim-full of confidence following his victory in Barcelona. He has proceeded to play so well in practice on the clay at the Stovence Stadium

won the Davis Cup: the USA (five times), Australia and Sweden (three each) and Czechoslovakia, Italy and South Africa. No fewer than 16 nations have contested semi-finals.

If we awarded a point for reaching the semi-finals, two points for finishing runners-up, and three points for winning the trophy, Australia and the US would start top place, with Sweden a third, Italy fourth and Czechoslovakia fifth. Britain would come in at joint eighth — which prompts the mischievously tendentious thought that in terms of world team championships the much-criticized British tennis players do not compare all that badly with English footballers.

Carlsson's big test

From Richard Evans, Prague

With Mats Wilander taking a two-month leave from the game, Joakim Nyström injured, and Anders Jarryd's knee restricting him to a doubles-only role, Sweden's extraordinary reserve strength is being put to the ultimate test in the NEC Davis Cup semi-final against Czechoslovakia here this weekend.

Ironically, however, the inclusion of Carlsson as No. 2 singles player may prove a far more effective antidote to the ominous threat of Miloslav Mecir than any of his senior colleagues.

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In addition Carlsson has arrived here brim-full of confidence following his victory in Barcelona. He has proceeded to play so well in practice on the clay at the Stovence Stadium

that the Swedish captain, Hans Olsson, had no option but to pick him in preference to the French Open finalist, Michael Pernfors.

Carlsson, aged 18 and ranked 18 on the ATP computer, will open the tie against Mecir, with Stefan Edberg playing Milan Strejber, hopefully before the sun sets. Outdoor tennis at this time of year is a risky business but so far this week the weather has been perfect.

Obviously if Ivan Lendl were playing, the Czech's chances of maintaining an unbeaten home record in the Davis Cup stretching back 20 years would be greatly enhanced.

Boi Lendl has virtually ceased to be a factor and the Czech captain, Joo Kudec, confirmed yesterday that the world No. 1 would not be selected for the final if Czechoslovakia win out of fairness to the other members of the team. It seems highly unlikely that Lendl, now permanently domiciled in Connecticut, will ever play for his country again.

YACHTING

First series draw favours Crusader

From Keith Wheatley, Fremantle

Britain's America's Cup team have achieved what looks like an almost perfect draw for the first series of races beginning on Sunday. White Crusader meets two of the softer opponents, Tom Blackaller's radical boat, USA, and the unknown Canada 11, before sailing against the New York Yacht Club on Tuesday.

Few observers now doubt that John Kollus and the America II shake the lead to measure up against. But Harold Cudmore, the combative British skipper, said he would have preferred to go straight into a match-race against Kollus. "I would have preferred to take them first, shake them up, and put them down once and for all," Cudmore said. Of USA, the unconventional 12-metre with a forward-mounted auxiliary rudder, he remarked: "They will be a tasty hors-d'oeuvre. We've been doing a lot of racing and we're comfortable."

Among the sailors, the air of relief that at last the testing, trailing, and talking is nearly over was almost palpable. The high stakes at the draw, with Kollus trying to push Cudmore off the stage and the Pajot

brothers, skippers of rival French yachts, burning animosity for a fraternal smile and joke, was evidence of that.

Since each yacht sails against all the others in the round-robin, the draw is of mainly administrative importance. Only if a race for multihulls from Brighton to London's Tower Bridge beginning at 2pm tomorrow.

Numerically, the fleet is modest with only 14 yachts but the list of participants reads like a Who's Who of sponsored sailing. Chay Blyth chairs the race committee and competitors include Eric Tabary, from France, Robin Knox-Johnston, Tony Bullimore, Don Wood, Peter Phillips, and Philippe Poupon.

In France, these events attract huge crowds, but in Britain the public has so far been reluctant to take to yachting as a spectator sport. There has also been resistance to the race from some quarters of the yachting establishment who question the wisdom of churning a fleet of barely manoeuvrable multihulls through the crowded Straits of Dover at night and the Thames Barrier at Woolwich.

SCHOOLS RUGBY

Reigate pip boys from Uruguay

By Michael Stevenson

Reigate Grammar School believe that their match against British Schools, Montevideo, was the first meeting between school sides from the United Kingdom and Uruguay in this country. The contest could hardly have been more keenly fought, a spectacular late rally bringing Reigate victory, 13-12.

The visitors' three tries, ably directed by Alejandro Brause, their talented stand-off half, often looked dangerous but

near the posts. Holmeo converted.

Bradford Grammar School, who beat Leeds Grammar School, 20-0, the previous week, were in even more masterful form against West Park, whom they destroyed forward to score six tries to one, 42-6. If there is a pack in the north that can cope with Bradford this winter it must be Rovers. They scored seven tries in their 36-0 win against Denstone.



While most of the racing world enjoys the entertainment and the income of Sunday racing, Britain waits and wonders what to do. Next week General Sir Cecil Blacker, the Jockey Club's deputy senior steward, discusses the issue with representatives of the Church. In this second part of The Times series, we ask two key sections of the industry. What are the benefits and the problems of Sunday racing?



Day of rest makes way for French zest: Rainbow Quest wins last year's Arc at Longchamp after Sagace was disqualified

Steer a straight course on Sunday

Looking at the racing and betting industries together, there are three possible scenarios for Sunday racing:

- Racing would be allowed, but not betting.
● Only on-course betting would be allowed.
● Normal betting would be allowed.

The first option is obviously a non-runner. However much racegoers may enjoy the sheer spectacle of racing, most of them want to bet, and if the bookmakers were not allowed to set up their pitches and the Tote windows were shut, there would be all sorts of skulduggery in the back of the car parks, and even the toilets.

The third option would obviously be ideal for the racing public, but it is likely that Parliament, having rejected Sunday shopping, may agree to see the betting shops open? Eventually, perhaps, but not soon, and probably only in the wake of a new and successful attempt to make sense of Sunday shopping.

Having been rebuffed by the Sunday observance lobby, Members of Parliament will not lightly take on the anti-gambling fraternity as well.

Which leaves the second option, betting only on-course, in effect a return to the pre-1960 situation when off-course cash betting was illegal (off-course credit betting was allowed and presumably still would be). Research carried



By Sir Ian Trethowan, chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, which collects money from the bookmakers and returns it to the sport

out on behalf of the Jockey Club's working party underlined the obvious risk: a sharp increase in back street illegal betting if betting shops were closed.

If, nevertheless, this was accepted, what would be the effect on the Levy? We have abolished virtually all levy from on-course betting, so we would lose income. On-course punters might on Sunday be spending money which they would otherwise have wagered in the betting shops, where the Board does take Levy.

Does this mean the Levy Board would oppose the idea? Not necessarily. The Levy Board is a sum of several parts — the Jockey Club, the Horseracing Advisory Council, the bookmakers and the Tote, together with three independent members. Whatever their differences may be about individual issues, they are as one in regarding their

basic objective as the ultimate good of racing as a national entertainment.

The Levy is not the only fund-raiser, just one of several channels through which money is syphoned into racing. The others are owners' entry fees, sponsorship, and the racecourses' own income from membership, the turnstiles, contributions from on-course betting, catering profits, television fees and profits from non-racing activities.

If Sunday racing without betting shops were to produce a loss to the Levy Board, of say £1 million, but an increase of, say £2 million in racecourse takings, there would be a net gain for racing — and that, in the end, is what matters. With the betting shops' service reinforced by satellite television, punters may feel further inconven-

enced if they were shut on Sundays. But taking a longer view, with satellite dishes spreading along their streets, Sunday punters will be able to operate from home on credit.

I personally favour Sunday racing, as I support the extension of evening racing, because it can provide sport at a time when far more people are able to go than on mid-week afternoons.

No doubt the great mid-week festivals — Royal Ascot, Cheltenham, York, Goodwood and, above all, Derby Day — will continue to attract huge crowds, but among the more bread-and-butter racecourses most are finding that an evening meeting will bring in many more people than the same card staged on a mid-week afternoon.

As the very popular evening meetings at Kempton, Windsor and Chester show, many more people attend than at afternoon meetings. Also quite a few appear who are not otherwise seen on a racecourse at all. Supporters of Sunday racing argue that this, too, would bring in new racegoers.

There are, of course, special problems about Sunday racing, with or without the betting shops. Would the industry be expected to race seven days a week? Would the extra revenue from the larger crowds be wiped out by overtime payments?

Then what effect would Sunday racing have on Saturday's crowds? I recently

spent a most agreeable Saturday and Sunday racing at the Curragh. The card on Sunday was much the stronger (two group one two-year-old races compared with one group three race on the Saturday) and the paying crowd was about three times in size, with a notably larger family element.

I would be silly to ignore the problems of Sunday racing, and if betting is confined to on-course, to the risk of illegal betting off-course.

But Sunday racing has dominated the sport in France for many years — this Sunday Longchamps will draw its biggest crowd of the year for the Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe — and the Irish are rapidly moving in the same direction.

In Britain other sports are increasingly staging big events on Sunday. The longer racing waits before following suit, the more difficult it will be to recover the ground lost to cricket, tennis, golf or football.

If British racing opts for Sunday sport, it will still face formidable political hurdles. Even sympathetic politicians will flinch from taking on the Sunday observance lobby again.

British racing needs to decide whether it wants Sunday racing, and if so, then draw up a scheme for its introduction behind which the industry can unite.

Complexities rumble beneath the surface

Put simply, the introduction of Sunday racing in Britain would be no more than an extension from six days to seven of an established activity whose leaders are beginning to suspect that it makes sense to stage public entertainment when the public is free to be entertained.

Unfortunately, few things — certainly nothing associated with the racing industry — are that simple. For a start, the seventh day is the sabbath, a complicating factor, although not so complicating that it should be an insurmountable obstacle if everything else is favourable.

But this is not the case, either, because those who consider that the sport's annual audience of around four million paying spectators would swell substantially with the addition of Sunday to the weekly programme are ineffectually silent when reminded that Sunday working would mean Sunday pay. How many extra slices of the turnstiles would be necessary to meet the wages the industry's labour force would require in return for giving up its only free day of the week? Certainly such questions must be resolved before anyone can say that Sunday sport would be good for racing.

Then there is the question of betting, which the clearer thinkers accept would be essential both on and off-course if Sunday racing was to be at risk of becoming the greatest self-inflicted wound in sporting history.

For betting offices to open on Sundays would require



By Tom Kelly, director-general of BOLA (the Betting Offices Licensees Association), which represents 169 companies with 4,660 betting shops

legislation, something which always looked difficult to achieve but more so since the Sunday Trading Bill unexpectedly failed earlier this year. Who is going to allow betting shops to open when the stores are prohibited; and who, in any case, wants to open a betting shop when the High Street is deserted?

There is little doubt that a change to a continental-type Sunday would have increased the likelihood of Sunday racing, and that the success of the traditionalists in defeating the Government's Bill was a hefty blow to those who see Sunday racing as a panacea for all the turf's ills.

Yet, given the sport's dependence on funds generated by the levy on on-course betting, the shops must be opened whenever the horses run if racing is not to lose more than it can possibly gain.

The levy will put at least £23 million into the coffers of the Horserace Betting Levy Board in the current year, probably more now than we have tele-

vision in betting offices. But there is more involved than just the levy and it has to do with racing recognizing the true nature of its appeal and the real identity of its major customer.

Racing and betting are inextricably bound, not just by a financial arrangement which is unique to sport, but by the fact that for every spectator at the track there are countless betting-shop punters, arguably just as committed to racing in the form they consume it as are their racecourse counterparts. For every £5 wagered at the course, something like £95 crosses the shop counter, and even though dyed-in-the-woolstock Jockey Club members may shudder, the punter has a right to his entertainment, too, even if he never walks the turf he patronizes.

So, racing has to acknowledge its market and fulfil its obligation to the off-course bettor, for failure to do this would jeopardize its standing as an important part of the leisure scene; a status it requires if it is to justify its consumption of vast sums of taxpayers' money.

Then there is the not-so-small question of the £300 million a year creamed off by the Treasury in General Betting Duty, easy money which costs virtually nothing to collect. Even if racing itself was prepared to contemplate it, what Government would give even superficial consideration to legislation which would create a racing but taxless sabbath?

Another Government concern is illegal gambling, which is already a substantial prob-

lem during the week. Racing on Sundays would be seventh heaven for the unlawful bookmaker if his licensed competitor was confined to mowing the lawn.

Illegal betting takes place in pubs, clubs, restaurants, offices and factories across the country and even in the public houses and betting shops. The offences involved are fiscal and criminal, and in some instances the operations are highly organized and turn over vast sums annually.

The greater the profits, the more likely it is that the hardened criminal will be attracted, and where illegal gambling is rife, other, more serious, offences are rarely far away. It was to prevent this type of situation that off-course cash betting was legalized, but the high rate of General Betting Duty (8 per cent of turnover but around 40 per cent of customer spend) now threatens to undermine the law.

Compared with such a scenario, the prospect of betting offices being open seven days a week is surely a welcome one. So why is racing taking so long to at least lock horns with the moral minority?

As far as the majority of the racing Press is concerned, there are two principal reasons for the delay. Some journalists point the finger at the Jockey Club, saying that on certain issues its movement is imperceptible and on others it can be seen slowly edging out of the 19th century — back into the 18th! But this is unfair, certainly as far as Sunday racing is concerned, for as a member of the Club's Sunday Racing Working Party, this observer can testify that progress has been as rapid as circumstances would permit.

The second target, so often a favourite with racing journalists, is the bookmakers, who stand accused of everything from blinkered self-interest to outright stupidity because they are against, so their critics say, the concept of Sunday racing. In fact, views within the industry are mixed, but none of the bookmakers' representative bodies are opposed to the idea.

bookmakers is that we don't know exactly what benefits Sunday racing would bring, so after the market research and talking is over, the way to find out is to try it, perhaps on an experimental basis. This is the policy of the Betting Office Licensees Association, the largest and most influential of the bookmaker associations.

But there is one proviso: When and if Sunday racing arrives, it must be accompanied by off-course betting, a condition which BOLA believes is in the interests of racing, bookmaking and society in general.

It has been suggested that if legislation to allow betting offices to operate on the sabbath cannot be obtained, then racing should go ahead with on-course betting only. There is also a view, not widely held, that racing could go ahead with no betting at all, but one enthusiast in extreme even to contemplate this and it is not worth discussing.

As for on-course betting only, it would not solve the problem of lost levy but it would feed the problems of illegal betting, and it is worth noting that the market researchers appointed by the Jockey Club working party found that Sunday racing without off-course betting would indeed bring a substantial rise in illegal activity.

There is also the question of unanimity, for unless votes are involved, Governments have a habit of requiring solidarity from the parties concerned before agreeing to legislation. In other words, an attempt to obtain changes in the law to permit on-course betting only would be doomed because off-course bookmakers (and perhaps the Levy Board) would oppose it.

At present, however, racing is not even sure that it wants seventh-day racing, for when the Jockey Club appointed its working party, it was with a brief to examine the feasibility of Sunday racing; accompanied, incidentally, by off-course betting. The report, which is due soon, may reject the proposition. But, somehow, I wouldn't bet on it.

HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW. Spotlight on next week's big London fixture. Steve Hadley on the new faces to be seen among the show jumpers. Life behind the scenes in Wembley's 'village'. Profile of show director John Stevens. Day-by-day timetable. HORSE FOUND EVERY FRIDAY

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CRICKET

Kapil Dev under fire as Australians hit out over 'go-slow' tactics

From Richard Streeton, Delhi

A scathing and unprecedented attack on Kapil Dev, the Indian captain, for deliberately slowing down the over rate, was made by Bob Simpson, the Australian cricket manager, after the second one-day international ended here yesterday. Simpson accused Kapil Dev of gamesmanship, contravening the spirit of cricket and threatening the future of one-day matches after India had managed to bowl only 45 overs, five fewer than stipulated, during Australia's innings.

No visiting official with a touring team, arguably, has ever spoken out so strongly as Simpson, not least in India where pride and saving face are national characteristics and where Kapil Dev, since India's 1983 World Cup triumph, is regarded as a national idol. Simpson, the Australian team manager, said Simpson had spoken with his full support.

Crompton said: "Meetings with the Indian team management, umpires and the controlling body have all failed to get anywhere earlier in the tour on the over rate issue. Australia feel so strongly about this matter that to act consistently we have to speak out. We have failed in our endeavours to work on this matter through the scenes through the proper channels. Today's match was such a source of frustration that we

felt it time that the people of India heard that Australia do not acquiesce in what is going on." Crompton added that in a further attempt to sort out the problem, officials from both teams would meet in Ahmedabad tomorrow before the fifth one-day international on Sunday.

Kapil Dev declined to reply to Simpson and said he was content to leave such issues to the umpires.

Simpson opened the Press conference, after the match, by reminding everyone that Australia had asked for it to be held at lunchtime before the game's result was known. The fact that Australia had lost the match had nothing to do with his remarks. He had also made it clear when the tour started, that he would never comment on umpiring decisions or the behaviour of opposition players.

"Unfortunately, I feel now that in the general interest of cricket, I must raise the questionable and deliberate gamesmanship employed by the Indian captain, Kapil Dev. One-day cricket was designed to provide a fair challenge between the two teams and to provide exciting cricket for the public, but now its future success could be threatened.

"By deliberately slowing up the game in a bid to gain an advantage to his own team, Kapil Dev is threatening the

spirit in which these matches are being played and, of course, robbing the public of the overs to which they have paid a high entrance fee to witness and, at this ground, in the most uncomfortable facilities.

Simpson cited the Indian faults as bowlers not returning to their mark until they had the ball in their hand, bowlers being placed in the furthest possible fielding positions from the bowling crease and deliberate field changes after every ball.

Answering questions from Indian journalists, Simpson agreed that Australia, too, when they bowled first in the second international at Sri Nagar, had managed only 47 overs. He pointed out that everyone batted there, meaning a lot of coming and going, a lot of bats had been changed and one Indian had delayed things 10 minutes when he eventually retired hurt with an injured back.

"Our policy is to try to reach 50 overs. We play our best cricket doing that. Simpson said he would have voiced his criticism if India had not achieved 47 overs yesterday. He believed 50 overs had never been reached in a one-day international in India. He added: "It is time something is done. What on earth is going to happen in the World Cup next year?"

Test pair deterred others, Hill says

The dominant personalities and attitudes of the sacked Somerset players, Viv Richards and Joel Garner, made it difficult for the county club to attract new players, the chairman, Michael Hill, said yesterday.

Hill made his charge in a letter to members informing them of the fate of the special general meeting called by opponents of the decision to dismiss the West Indian Test players.

Hill said that throughout the season, it had not been clear how Richards and Garner regarded their future with Somerset. "We were aware there would be two full West Indies tours of England in 1988 and 1991, but only one half-tour by New Zealand in 1990," he wrote.

He added that the cricket sub-committee had these points in mind when they considered the New Zealand batsman, Martin Crowe. His "pleasant and popular personality" was also likely to attract quality players.

Crowe, the club believed, would encourage and develop young cricketers - "a refreshing contrast to the attitude adopted by certain existing players."

Lamba's zest is the key to a solid victory by India

From Richard Streeton

Spirited batting by Raman Lamba was the key to India's victory in the fourth one-day international here yesterday. India, set to make 239, won by three wickets, with nine balls to spare, to take a 2-1 lead in the six-match series. The game was reduced to 45 overs after rain. Lamba, who had scored 47 in the first match, was again in the spotlight, scoring an average of 13 overs an hour, something strongly criticized later by Bob Simpson, the Australian cricket manager.

Lamba, who won the man-of-the-match award, was in a tumbling catch at long-on after making a brilliant 74 from 68 balls. India were then 126 for three from 26 overs. Their target steadily narrowed until 71 were wanted from the last 12 overs.

The game was eventually settled in the 42nd over by six balls from Matthews cost 19 runs. Azharuddin blocked the first, swept a four and pushed a single. Shastri fouled the fourth and fifth for fours and lifted the last over mid-wicket for six. India made a shaky start, with Gavaskar and Srikanth dismissed cheaply. Lamba, how-

ever, drove and pulled with zest and finished with a six, a five and eight fours. Lamba, aged 26, is a late developer in Indian terms. He struggled on English pitches last summer and failed to win a Test place. In the present one-day series, he has had an considerable impact in both Indian wins.

The game seemed to be destined for an early finish when Australia slumped to 136 for six from 33 overs. Marsh and Ritchie were possibly unfortunate in leg before decisions given against them, but several careless strokes were played by his colleagues and Jones was narrowly run out after hitting at a scintillating innings.

Australia were finally rescued by a forceful stand between Waugh and Dyer, who shared an unbroken seventh-wicket stand of 102 in 76 balls. Both drove strongly and placed the ball well and missed nothing between the wickets. Maninder Singh, whose left-arm spin improves all the time, was the best bowler. He had Border caught at long-on

and Matthews stumped from a perfectly flighted delivery.

AUSTRALIA
O C Boon c Srikanth b Dyer 24
G R Marsh lbw b Dyer 3
M Jones c Lamba b Maninder 3
A R Border c Lamba b Maninder 3
M R Waugh lbw b Shastri 35
R J Matthews c Pandit b Maninder 3
G R Waugh not out 57
D Gyer not out 57
Extras (b 4, lb 4, w 1) 9
Total (5 wickets, 45 overs) 239
S P Davis, B A Reid and O R Garrett did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-24, 3-73, 4-85, 5-118, 6-136.
BOWLING: Kap Dev 10-1-35-0, Dyer 8-0-75-2, Maninder Singh 10-0-32, Shastri 9-2-46-1.

INDIA
K Srikanth c Ritchie b Dyer 7
S M Gangwar c Border b Matthews 9
R Maninder Singh c Waugh b Dyer 3
D Gangerkar c Matthews b Waugh 37
Kapil Dev c Dyer b Gilbert 36
V Videshi c Dyer b Gilbert 36
H J Shastri not out 29
M Azharuddin c Ritchie b Reid 15
R Maninder Singh 15
Extras (b 4, lb 4, w 4) 14
Total (7 wickets, 45 overs) 242
Maninder Singh and R M Hill did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-24, 3-126, 4-141, 5-168, 6-194, 7-232.
BOWLING: Kap Dev 10-1-35-0, Dyer 8-0-75-2, Maninder Singh 10-0-32, Shastri 9-2-46-1, Matthews 5-0-54-0.

Boxing Fuse lit as Kaylor lines up for Graham

By Srikumar Sen

Herold Graham, the Sheffield middleweight who stepped in to stop a much-publicized brawl between Mark Kaylor and Erol Christie at a London casino last year, now finds himself defending his European title against Kaylor, who destroyed Christie by a knockout in the 11th round of Gey Fawkes night. This time, too, Kaylor and Graham meet at Wembley, though on November 4 there will be no real contest as the title will be vacant.

"Either Graham (No. 2 in the world) or Kaylor (No. 3) will have earned the right to be recognized as the leading contender for the world middleweight championship," Barrett said.

Though both boxers have in the past threatened to knock each other's block off, there was no chance of the needle getting to them when they met at the same casino yesterday. Far apart from the fact that Kaylor's wife had brought him in hand-crafted suits to make sure the two men were suitably tuxedoed for the occasion, "Graham presents a unique set of problems," Kaylor, of West Ham, said, "but I am confident of solving them. Christmas is coming early for the fans. It will be a classic confrontation."

And Graham: "Kaylor has a huge following and is better than me, even if I am the champion. He is strong and courageous but I will be better known after I have beaten him."

Graham, unbeaten in 36 contests with 19 inside-the-distance knockouts, is managed by B. J. Eastwood. Erol Christie, Barry McGuigan to the world featherweight title. Graham will do his basic training at Sheffield before going to Belfast for the last fortnight to apply the finishing touch. Eastwood is bringing out an sparring partner from American middleweights, tall, straight and upright boxers who fight like Kaylor.

Kaylor, who has had 25 contests, won 17, and stopped 26 opponents, has no fears about his own sparring partners but American middleweights, tall, straight and upright boxers who fight like Kaylor.

George Francis, the leading boxing trainer, has decided to join Terry Lawless, the leading British manager, on a permanent basis at his Canning Town training camp.

Francis has lived in the United States preparing Mickey Duff's bid for the world flyweight title. He has been in England, Francis said, Duff's backers are unlikely to be handled by Bobby Neil, who trained Lloyd Honeywell to his world welterweight victory over Don Curry.

Whetnall moves up and Downey becomes coach

By Richard Eaton

Jake Downey, who has been England manager for one highly controversial year, is to be succeeded by Paul Whetnall, his coaching assistant. Downey, meanwhile, is to be moved to the post of national coaching director where he will be in charge of the development of players for the 1992 Olympic Games.

Many observers will construe this as some sort of victory for Whetnall, who has been in the post since Downey's removal in February and March. The Badminton Association of England, however, regards this as something that had always been planned.

"It was always our intention to divide the coaching and managerial parts of the job and it was only a matter of time before it became possible to do this," Air Vice-Marshal Larry Lamb, the BAE chief executive, said. "This has now come about with an increase in the Sports Council grant and a good financial year for our events. There is no question that this has occurred through player power."

Martin Dew, the former European doubles champion, who was one of the leaders of the petition, said: "It probably is a victory for us, if a delayed and a quiet one. I am surprised that it has not happened sooner. But it remains to be seen how

much power Mr Downey has still got. He is a very technical coach and I am afraid that if he introduces some of this to the young players they will be dumfounded with technicalities.

Many of the other players appear to be more conciliatory. Steve Baddeley, the Commonwealth champion and England No. 1 who was also one of the petitioners, said: "It is not a question of victory or defeat. We were just trying to get the best arrangements for the players and the nation as a whole."

Other developments might easily be overlooked in this sudden twist in the Downey affair. Many of the managerial functions have already been performed in the past weeks by Whetnall anyway.

Furthermore, Tom Marrs, the BAE promotions manager, has also been performing the task of making contact with overseas officials and creating deals. Marrs is now the events director. And, finally, the BAE is expecting a substantial injection of cash from the international club and the national association which has apparently recognized the long-term requirements of the development of the sport. If so, Downey's new coaching role leading up to 1992 could be the most important development of the lot.

Equestrianism Bevan bids farewell with style

By Jenny MacArthur

Ros Bevan, who is riding her father's outstanding eight-year-old gelding, Horton, to glory for the last time before he has to be sold for financial reasons, has gone into the lead at the end of the dressage phase of the Chatsworth Audi horse trials to Derbyshire.

Miss Bevan, a member of the Young Riders gold medal winning team last year, is a fraction of a point ahead of Anne-Marie Taylor, on Bolebec Miller, both riders having produced tests of exceptional quality. Miss Taylor received 193 marks from Frau Erica Andersen, the West German judge, who awarded her the maximum marks of ten for part of her canter work - this is the horse's first advanced three-day event.

Miss Taylor's older brother, Nigel, achieved his best test to date on the Mallinson Denny Group's Ace.

Francis has lived in the United States preparing Mickey Duff's bid for the world flyweight title. He has been in England, Francis said, Duff's backers are unlikely to be handled by Bobby Neil, who trained Lloyd Honeywell to his world welterweight victory over Don Curry.

Cycling Break with tradition for Bauer

From John Wilcockson

Steve Bauer, who has acquired a reputation as a nice guy, showed a meaner streak yesterday in winning the second stage and take over the leadership of the Nissan international classic. In a hard-fought race, Bauer broke clear 1.5 miles from the finish, approaching a round about on the second lap of a finishing circuit around Limerick.

On the swoop through the city streets, which were lined with sunshine and lined by perhaps 50,000, Bauer was joined by Jacques Hanegeaaf, the former Dutch champion, and Steve Jones, from Birmingham.

The three led the bunch by 200 yards into O'Connell Street, where they were followed by Eric Vandercanden, of Belgium, the race leader, chased hard.

But their efforts were too late and the seven seconds Bauer gained were enough to give him the leadership by three seconds. The race was decided when Bauer broke clear 1.5 miles from the finish, approaching a round about on the second lap of a finishing circuit around Limerick.

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Rugby Union Few signs on the road that leads to fame

Welsh Rugby by Gerald Davies

The season is a month old, but it remains a puzzling time for the punter who would like to place a wager on the season's likely top clubs.

Pontypool, for instance, in the recent few years has so firmly planted their markers at this stage that they would have gone to the top of the unofficial *Western Mail* championship early on, and stayed there for the rest of the season. Cardiff, too, if only for the presence of so many international players in their ranks would have established their credentials to be among the honours at the end of the season.

And Llanelli, of course, would always be considered a safe bet to be there or thereabouts in the cup competition but never, it would seem, for the championship which calls for a consistency which, because of their demanding fixture list, they are unable to fulfil.

If such signs are clearly posted usually by the end of the first month they are not so obviously apparent this year. Pontypool, whose custom it has been to stray off their well-trodden path, as it were, and on average over the last three seasons lose only three matches, have gone down to the bottom of the league. They have their problems of rebuilding the team.

For Cardiff, on the other hand, the jersey faces are around again. Scott, though at present he is on holiday, has the two most influential players have gone. Terry Holmes and

WEDNESDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

EUROPEAN CUP: First round, second leg. Celtic 2, Shamrock Rovers 0 (Celtic won 3-0 on agg). Linfield 1, Rosenborg 1 (agg 2-1). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 2-1). Ajax 0, Real Madrid 0 (agg 0-0). Austria Vienna 3, Bayern 0 (agg 3-0). Borussia Dortmund 2, Tottenham 1 (agg 3-1). Panathinaikos 2, Red Star Belgrade 1 (agg 2-1). Dynamo Kiev 2, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 3-1). Borussia Dortmund 1, Tottenham 1 (agg 4-2). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 5-3). Borussia Dortmund 1, Tottenham 1 (agg 6-4). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 7-5). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 8-6). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 9-7). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 10-8). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 11-9). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 12-10). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 13-11). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 14-12). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 15-13). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 16-14). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 17-15). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 18-16). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 19-17). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 20-18). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 21-19). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 22-20). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 23-21). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 24-22). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 25-23). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 26-24). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 27-25). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 28-26). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 29-27). Tottenham 1, Borussia Dortmund 1 (agg 30-28).

ASIAN GAMES

ATHLETICS: Men's 100m final. 1. N Yamamoto (Japan) 10.10. (Games record). 2. R. Johnson (USA) 10.15. 3. D. Williams (USA) 10.20. 4. J. Taylor (USA) 10.25. 5. M. Smith (USA) 10.30. 6. K. Brown (USA) 10.35. 7. L. Green (USA) 10.40. 8. P. White (USA) 10.45. 9. T. Black (USA) 10.50. 10. S. Grey (USA) 10.55. 11. B. Blue (USA) 11.00. 12. O. Red (USA) 11.05. 13. V. Purple (USA) 11.10. 14. N. Yellow (USA) 11.15. 15. W. Orange (USA) 11.20. 16. C. Silver (USA) 11.25. 17. F. Gold (USA) 11.30. 18. L. Bronze (USA) 11.35. 19. S. Iron (USA) 11.40. 20. M. Steel (USA) 11.45. 21. H. Copper (USA) 11.50. 22. Z. Nickel (USA) 11.55. 23. B. Lead (USA) 12.00. 24. S. Tin (USA) 12.05. 25. P. Zinc (USA) 12.10. 26. C. Cadmium (USA) 12.15. 27. F. Mercury (USA) 12.20. 28. L. Barium (USA) 12.25. 29. S. Strontium (USA) 12.30. 30. M. Calcium (USA) 12.35. 31. H. Magnesium (USA) 12.40. 32. Z. Beryllium (USA) 12.45. 33. B. Boron (USA) 12.50. 34. S. Fluorine (USA) 12.55. 35. P. Neon (USA) 13.00. 36. C. Argon (USA) 13.05. 37. F. Krypton (USA) 13.10. 38. L. Xenon (USA) 13.15. 39. S. Radon (USA) 13.20. 40. M. Francium (USA) 13.25. 41. H. Radium (USA) 13.30. 42. Z. Actinium (USA) 13.35. 43. B. Thorium (USA) 13.40. 44. S. Protactinium (USA) 13.45. 45. P. Uranium (USA) 13.50. 46. C. Neptunium (USA) 13.55. 47. F. Plutonium (USA) 14.00. 48. L. Americium (USA) 14.05. 49. S. Curium (USA) 14.10. 50. M. Berkelium (USA) 14.15. 51. H. Californium (USA) 14.20. 52. Z. Einsteinium (USA) 14.25. 53. B. Fermium (USA) 14.30. 54. S. Mendelevium (USA) 14.35. 55. P. Nobelium (USA) 14.40. 56. C. Lawrencium (USA) 14.45. 57. F. Rutherfordium (USA) 14.50. 58. L. Dubnium (USA) 14.55. 59. S. Seaborgium (USA) 15.00. 60. M. Bohrium (USA) 15.05. 61. H. Hassium (USA) 15.10. 62. Z. Meitnerium (USA) 15.15. 63. B. Darmstadtium (USA) 15.20. 64. S. Roentgenium (USA) 15.25. 65. P. Copernicium (USA) 15.30. 66. C. Dubnium (USA) 15.35. 67. F. Seaborgium (USA) 15.40. 68. L. Bohrium (USA) 15.45. 69. S. Hassium (USA) 15.50. 70. 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Bohrium (USA) 23.45. 165. P. Hassium (USA) 23.50. 166. C. Meitnerium (USA) 23.55. 167. F. Darmstadtium (USA) 24.00. 168. L. Roentgenium (USA) 24.05. 169. S. Copernicium (USA) 24.10. 170. M. Dubnium (USA) 24.15. 171. H. Seaborgium (USA) 24.20. 172. Z. Bohrium (USA) 24.25. 173. B. Hassium (USA) 24.30. 174. S. Meitnerium (USA) 24.35. 175. P. Darmstadtium (USA) 24.40. 176. C. Roentgenium (USA) 24.45. 177. F. Copernicium (USA) 24.50. 178. L. Dubnium (USA) 24.55. 179. S. Seaborgium (USA) 25.00. 180. M. Bohrium (USA) 25.05. 181. H. Hassium (USA) 25.10. 182. Z. Meitnerium (USA) 25.15. 183. B. Darmstadtium (USA) 25.20. 184. S. Roentgenium (USA) 25.25. 185. P. Copernicium (USA) 25.30. 186. C. Dubnium (USA) 25.35. 187. F. Seaborgium (USA) 25.40. 188. L. Bohrium (USA) 25.45. 189. S. Hassium (USA) 25.50. 190. M. Meitnerium (USA) 25.55. 191. H. Darmstadtium (USA) 26.00. 192. Z. Roentgenium (USA) 26.05. 193. B. Copernicium (USA) 26.10. 194. S. Dubnium (USA) 26.15. 195. P. Seaborgium (USA) 26.20. 196. C. Bohrium (USA) 26.25. 197. F. Hassium (USA) 26.30. 198. L. Meitnerium (USA) 26.35. 199. S. Darmstadtium (USA) 26.40. 200. M. Roentgenium (USA) 26.45. 201. H. Copernicium (USA) 26.50. 202. Z. Dubnium (USA) 26.55. 203. B. Seaborgium (USA) 27.00. 204. S. Bohrium (USA) 27.05. 205. P. Hassium (USA) 27.10. 206. C. Meitnerium (USA) 27.15. 207. F. Darmstadtium (USA) 27.20. 208. L. Roentgenium (USA) 27.25. 209. S. Copernicium (USA) 27.30. 210. M. Dubnium (USA) 27.35. 211. H. Seaborgium (USA) 27.40. 212. Z. Bohrium (USA) 27.45. 213. B. Hassium (USA) 27.50. 214. S. Meitnerium (USA) 27.55. 215. P. Darmstadtium (USA) 28.00. 216. C. Roentgenium (USA) 28.05. 217. F. Copernicium (USA) 28.10. 218. L. Dubnium (USA) 28.15. 219. S. Seaborgium (USA) 28.20. 220. M. Bohrium (USA) 28.25. 221. H. Hassium (USA) 28.30. 222. Z. Meitnerium (USA) 28.35. 223. B. Darmstadtium (USA) 28.40. 224. S. Roentgenium (USA) 28.45. 225. P. Copernicium (USA) 28.50. 226. C. Dubnium (USA) 28.55. 227. F. Seaborgium (USA) 29.00. 228. L. Bohrium (USA) 29.05. 229. S. Hassium (USA) 29.10. 230. M. Meitnerium (USA) 29.15. 231. H. Darmstadtium (USA) 29.20. 232. Z. Roentgenium (USA) 29.25. 233. B. Copernicium (USA) 29.30. 234. S. Dubnium (USA) 29.35. 235. P. Seaborgium (USA) 29.40. 236. C. Bohrium (USA) 29.45. 237. F. Hassium (USA) 29.50. 238. L. Meitnerium (USA) 29.55. 239. S. Darmstadtium (USA) 30.00. 240. M. Roentgenium (USA) 30.05. 241. H. Copernicium (USA) 30.10. 242. Z. Dubnium (USA) 30.15. 243. B. Seaborgium (USA) 30.20. 244. S. Bohrium (USA) 30.25. 245. P. Hassium (USA) 30.30. 246. C. Meitnerium (USA) 30.35. 247. F. Darmstadtium (USA) 30.40. 248. L. Roentgenium (USA) 30.45. 249. S. Copernicium (USA) 30.50. 250. M. Dubnium (USA) 30.55. 251. H. Seaborgium (USA) 31.00. 252. Z. Bohrium (USA) 31.05. 253. B. Hassium (USA) 31.10. 254. S. Meitnerium (USA) 31.15. 255. P. Darmstadtium (USA) 31.20. 256. C. Roentgenium (USA) 31.25. 257. F. Copernicium (USA) 31.30. 258. L. Dubnium (USA) 31.35. 259. S. Seaborgium (USA) 31.40. 260. M. Bohrium (USA) 31.45. 261. H. Hassium (USA) 31.50. 262. Z. Meitnerium (USA) 31.55. 263. B. Darmstadtium (USA) 32.00. 264. S. Roentgenium (USA) 32.05. 265. P. Copernicium (USA) 32.10. 266. C. Dubnium (USA) 32.15. 267. F. Seaborgium (USA) 32.20. 268. L. Bohrium (USA) 32.25. 269. S. Hassium (USA) 32.30. 270. M. Meitnerium (USA) 32.35. 271. H. Darmstadtium (USA) 32.40. 272. Z. Roentgenium (USA) 32.45. 273. B. Copernicium (USA) 32.50. 274. S. Dubnium (USA) 32.55. 275. P. Seaborgium (USA) 33.00. 276. C. Bohrium (USA) 33.05. 277. F. Hassium (USA) 33.10. 278. L. Meitnerium (USA) 33.15. 279. S. Darmstadtium (USA) 33.20. 280. M. Roentgenium (USA) 33.25. 281. H. Copernicium (USA) 33.30. 282. Z. Dubnium (USA) 33.35. 283. B. Seaborgium (USA) 33.40. 284. S. Bohrium (USA) 33.45. 285. P. Hassium (USA) 33.50. 286. C. Meitnerium (USA) 33.55. 287. F. Darmstadtium (USA) 34.00. 288. L. Roentgenium (USA) 34.05. 289. S. Copernicium (USA) 34.10. 290. M. Dubnium (USA) 34.15. 291. H. Seaborgium (USA) 34.20. 292. Z. Bohrium (USA) 34.25. 293. B. Hassium (USA) 34.30. 294. S. Meitnerium (USA) 34.35. 295. P. Darmstadtium (USA) 34.40. 296. C. Roentgenium (USA) 34.45. 297. F. Copernicium (USA) 34.50. 298. L. Dubnium (USA) 34.55. 299. S. Seaborgium (USA) 35.00. 300. M. Bohrium (USA) 35.05. 301. H. Hassium (USA) 35.10. 302. Z. Meitnerium (USA) 35.15. 303. B. Darmstadtium (USA) 35.20. 304. S. Roentgenium (USA) 35.25. 305. P. Copernicium (USA) 35.30. 306. C. Dubnium (USA) 35.35. 307. F. Seaborgium (USA) 35.40. 308. L. Bohrium (USA) 35.45. 309. S. Hassium (USA) 35.50. 310. M. Meitnerium (USA) 35.55. 311. H. Darmstadtium (USA) 36.00. 312. Z. Roentgenium (USA) 36.05. 313. B. Copernicium (USA) 36.10. 314. S. Dubnium (USA) 36.15. 315. P. Seaborgium (USA)

